



# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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NOVEMBER, 1935

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# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12

NOVEMBER, 1935

NUMBER 11

## Along The Highway

WE RECALL once reading of a man who made a bet that he could eat a quail every day for thirty days. During the first five days, he complained that the quail were smaller than usual; at the end of fifteen days he longed for ham and eggs, and on the twenty-fifth day he gave up, paying his bet. It is the simple homely things, whether such be food, dress or amusement, that serve best as a day after day program. Starting from this premise, we will attempt to quote from a writer of homely philosophy, Mr. W. G. Sibley, who for eleven years wrote a column which appeared daily in The Chicago Journal of Commerce, and which was only discontinued with Mr. Sibley's death on January 30, 1935.

Mr. Sibley was born in Racine, Ohio, on February 29, 1860. Living for nearly seventy-five years, he had but seventeen birthdays. Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois then marked the frontier of a transplanted New England culture which, though differing in quality and texture from the South, left a lasting imprint on the nation as a whole. With the settlement of the country west of Indiana, came another class of people, those who rode in the great tide of immigration from Continental Europe. With this movement came the dilution of the heretofore dominant Anglo-Celtic stock that settled the East, of which Mr. Sibley was truly representative.

Those who were privileged to read "Along the Highway" as the column appeared, soon sensed the fact that its author was a fine representative of the type that made America. As boy and youth, he was all, and tried to do all, that well ordered males have ever essayed. Peccadilloes, yes, but wholesome at the bottom. Sibley said he played "hookey" from school, learned to smoke at an early age, "under the steps of the parsonage," and liked to fish and play checkers and chess better than to work. Coming out of college with a gold watch chain and skin-tight trousers, a collegiate dandy, he started

life as an all-around clerk in a country store. Marrying early, he tried a dozen things on borrowed money, his notes backed by an uncle, only beginning to assume responsibility at twenty-seven, but not until he was forty did he succeed in converting his debts into a surplus and begin to accumulate. It is from this man, truly American, that we will borrow a few suggestions which represent sound philosophy; sound when Christ was born, sound when the Declaration of Independence was written, and sound today.

### ON RELIGION

"We have read of many religions, none of which we have embraced whole-heartedly. That is to say, we have never become absorbed in any religion to the point of making it the chief purpose of our life to be entirely guided by its teachings.

"With pious grandfathers, one of them a minister of the gospel, and religious parents who did what they could to influence us into a religious life, we have at times thought ourselves to be at least a nominal Christian. The teachings of Jesus Christ have appealed to us far better than those of any other religion we have studied. Perhaps this was a natural sequence to the family life we led in our youth. \* \* \* \*

"In all our adult years we seem to have found our closest friends among men who are not actively devoted to religious work. This is, perhaps, strange, because in our youth there were family prayers, and always grace before meat. \* \* \* \* \*

"We have, at times, been selfish, unjust and wicked to accomplish some great desire, but so far as we can remember, we have never been unfaithful to a true friend. Not much to hang a hope on for future preference, we are sure. And doubtless we have been overkind to our faulty record, according to Holy Writ. It may be that

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we are already unqualifiedly damned, but now we do not feel that way.

"On the other hand, mercy may be extended to us, even as to Tomlinson, who was not good enough for heaven, nor bad enough for hell, and so had a chance later to make a record that would qualify him for one place or the other. Another thing, we have come to believe love is the greatest thing in the world, and God has come to be, to us, a God of love. Without carrying love to the other shore, how could there be happiness for any human soul? So much for one snowy Sunday morning!"

#### ON PUMPKIN PIE

"We are near the finish of the month during which pumpkin is the reigning queen of the American pie family, with no real rival nearer than the holidays, when mince will share the seasonal royal honors. The golden pumpkin is a glorious dessert when properly made—a satisfaction-breeder, a good filler, and is brimful of content. But like every other domestic joy of the dining table, it must be made right and served hot, if it is to perform its mission as a royal delight.

"Cold pumpkin pie with a soggy, saturated undercrust is an inexcusable infamy that defames and libels the noble fruit of the vine whose very name, in the original Greek, means 'cooked by the sun.' It is a gift of the god of day, whose rays are clustered like virgin gold within its rind. But, like many other blessings which come to the sons of men, its virtues are not revealed when it is raw. There is science in the making of it. \* \* \* \* \*

"Bed your pumpkin pies in crisp brown crust. Use three pints of whole milk for four of them, and one quart can of pumpkin. For each pie use two whole eggs, a scant cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, and cinnamon and nutmeg to suit the taste. No allspice—positively not! It destroys the ambrosial fragrance which is to come. Then bake until done, serve hot and go to it."

#### ON CHANGING JOBS

"Continuance is the great thing—in life, in employment, in one organization, in one business. It is cumulative in its effects. Shifts in employment are often demoralizing, and when frequent, becomes a liability and not an asset. As men grow older they come to realize this, and those who have changed jobs several times usually have reason, as they see the success of former associates, to wish they had not shifted about in the belief that increase in salary should always be decisive. The young may adventure in employment for a few years, seeking that which gives them greatest opportunity for growth, but not for long. The time comes early, for the great majority of men, when they must settle down to one vocation and stick

to it, if they are to do well and get through life with real satisfaction in having lived."

#### ON MARRIAGE

"There are, it seems, two ways to look at marriage. In all truly religious weddings there is at least a profession of spiritual union, that is to say, love, or what the contracting parties believe to be love. In civil marriage this is not stressed; the pair enter a contract to live together simply as husband and wife."

#### ELOQUENCE SUPREME

"One hundred years ago January 27 Daniel Webster replied to Senator Hayne of South Carolina, who had argued in favor of Calhoun's contention that it was the right of any state in the Union to pass upon the constitutionality of any federal law, and in case its decision was adverse, to prevent its execution in the state. This was the doctrine of 'nullification' then widely held in the south. This debate occurred in the old senate chamber at Washington now occupied by the supreme court, and is the most famous in the history of the United States. Webster's reply was 'For the Constitution and the Union,' and ranks as the most eloquent oration of our times, comparing favorably with the best of Demosthenes, Cicero and Edmund Burke. After a century there has been no utterance comparable to it in the world except possibly the Gettysburg address. We have no room here to discuss it, and it needs no discussion. But its concluding utterances, thrilling and immortal, are the pure gold of eloquence, and we quote them:

When my eyes shall have turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once-glorious union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as "What is all this worth?" nor those other words of delusion and folly, "Liberty first and Union afterwards"; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

"Then said a colleague: 'Mr. Webster, I think you had better die now and rest your fame on that speech.' 'The beaten but magnanimous Hayne,' says the New York Sun, interposed: 'A man who can make such speeches ought never to die.' We can think of no better reading for an intelligent young man who wants to know what the constitution and the Union mean, than Webster's 'Reply to Hayne.'"

#### DOING THINGS WELL

"After all is said and done there is nothing more certain to bring success than doing some useful thing better than anybody else. But only the gifted man can do that. Yet every intelligent man can do something, or a number of things, well. There is a way for all such men to reach moderate success, because the demand for men who can and do things well, is always in existence.

"Range over all the employments in the land and it will be found that the majority are faulty. Some could, but will not do their tasks well. Many gifted men are indolent, or dishonest, or victims of bad habits. Those who indulge bad habits are sure to give way to men whose habits are good. The truthful man will step ahead of the liar.

"Take human life in the mass, in the professions, in business, in the industries, and only the better grades rise in the scale. No man is, or can be perfect, but the one who averages well in his vocation and gets the habit of saving, will not die poor. He may not get rich, but he will never be poverty-stricken. There is one kind of man who will never get along. He is the one who makes the least possible effort to yield a profit to his employer."

#### WHAT IS CAPITAL?

"Capital has been defined as 'that part of wealth which is devoted to obtaining further wealth.' The man who accumulates \$150 and uses it to buy a stock of groceries for a little village store, is a capitalist. So is the man who puts his \$150 out at interest. So is the farmer who raises chickens or hogs with the purpose of selling the eggs and increasing the number of his chickens and hogs. He has wealth that he is using to obtain further wealth.

"Hence it is evident that the way to become a capitalist is to accumulate a small sum and put it to work to bring him additional sums. Idle money in bank or elsewhere does not increase, but if opportunity to invest it safely is not at hand, the next best thing is to increase the sum by saving. An active, saving, working boy may become a small capitalist long before he becomes a man. He may do it by selling papers, or by light, transient employments of any kind.

"Once let a boy or a man come to be a capitalist by savings, he will find the fact a constant incentive to increase his capital. But he cannot do this by spending. That will put him out of the capitalist class so long as he spends.

"There are thousands of young men in every city who might easily become capitalists if they deposited their wages or pay-checks in a bank habitually, and held on to every dollar not necessary for food, clothing and shelter. It is notorious that the money squandered by young men would soon make them capitalists if they saved it."

#### A RETICENT VILLAGE DRUGGIST

"Here is a story we told years ago that is worth repeating, because it is a remarkable illustration of one man's power to keep his personal affairs to himself. Hiel M. Danley was the druggist in the old village, a bachelor, who did not marry until late in life. He was a big man physically, and lived in the second story of his business building.

"This village drug store was a great loafing place in the 1880's, particularly for soldiers, who told and retold their experiences in the Civil War, year after year. There were Captain Thornt Mallory, a very brave man who feared nothing, man or devil; Captain J. C. McElroy, afterward postmaster of the house of representatives in Washington for many years, who wrote the first authentic history of the Battle of Chickamauga, in which he participated; Major M. A. Ellis, who was on Sheridan's staff, and others whose military service was not so distinguished. The village was rich in soldiers, as were most villages north of the Ohio River for twenty years after the war.

"Danley, the druggist, sat night after night by the big stove, listening to the exploits and experiences of his fellow townsmen in the great fratricidal struggle for the preservation of the union. He laughed with the others over the humorous yarns they told, but never commented on them. His lips were sealed on war matters. Of course, the old soldiers held all the important offices. Mallory had been both sheriff and treasurer, and McElroy had been treasurer. It came about in the early 90's that Danley was bitten by a desire to be county treasurer, an office that was the most profitable in the county. Indeed, Captain Mallory, who held the office for two terms before the law required treasurers to pay over to the counties the interest on loans made to banks of county funds, got rich on them, as wealth was measured in the village. After Danley became a candidate for nomination he made a tour of the county to interest his friends. One of them in Salem township told him he'd be glad to support him if he'd been a soldier, but as another candidate

had been a soldier, he could not. Then Danley's lips were unsealed. He told his astonished friend he had been a soldier. The news soon got to Racine, and there was great indignation over what was regarded by the village soldiers as a campaign lie. Captain Mallory was particularly offended, and told his soldier friends he was going to 'bawl him out' that evening. Our uncle and employer, also a soldier, expressed to us his amazement at the news, and had not thought Danley was that kind of a man.

"Well, that evening Danley's store was full of old soldiers, and Mallory let his temper blaze on the druggist. He was fluent in profane denunciation. Danley said, 'Wait a minute,' went upstairs and came down with a book called the 'History of the Pennsylvania Tigers,' a regiment that was in many bloody battles and celebrated for bravery. He handed the book to Mallory, who saw Danley's name on its roster, as having served all through the war!

"It was a highly sensational episode in village life, but it clinched Danley's statement. For twenty years he had done business in the village, and not a man in the village ever dreamed he had been a soldier. For once Captain Mallory was nonplused. He had defamed Danley, and knew it.

"In the old village many dramatic events turned up, but never was there an episode that displayed such persistent reticence, where talking would have been a business advantage."

#### OLD TIME HOME DOCTORING

"New York physicians ridiculed medical superstitions the other day, many of them brought from foreign lands by ignorant immigrants. Among those mentioned were the thumping of the spine as a cure for diphtheria, tying a piece of cork around the throat for sore throat, and wearing a lump of asafetida in a little bag over the chest as a protection from some prevailing contagion. We have faint recollections of undergoing that disgusting odor at times in our school days.

"The beginnings of medical science go back to ancient peoples—to Pythagoras and Aesculapius and Hippocrates among the Greeks. The Romans were slow to take up medicine, 'the one art of these Greeks that the serious Roman has so far refused to cultivate,' wrote Pliny. Early physicians in Rome were either slaves or but a degree above slavery, until Julius Caesar conferred citizenship on all who practiced medicine.

"There was a time in this country previous to, during and after the Civil War, when doctors were few in the villages and rural regions, and grandmothers and mothers were proficient in the administration of simple rem-

edies. They knew the various curative herbs and plants and roots, and cultivated many of them in the family garden, such as burdock. Wild cherry bark and sassafras had their uses, along with a group of roots grandpa soaked in a big-mouthed bottle of good whisky as a tonic. There was onion syrup, a most offensive dose for croupy children; blackberry cordial, not so hard to take; the epsom salts jar and the fat, hideous castor oil bottle!

"The doctor was not called in for whooping cough, measles, bruises, stings, headaches, sprains, cuts and stomach aches. Grandma was on the job with remedies consisting of teas, solutions, tobacco salve, syrups and various inexpensive homemade concoctions that served their several purposes well. But grandpa was the earache doctor, with his pipe and big bandanna handkerchief, through which he blew his smoke into the hurting ear. He was also on the spot when the presiding elder came to conduct quarterly meeting and indulged in too much fried chicken, yellow gravy, hot biscuits, mashed potato and mince pie. His trusty bottle in the kitchen safe, with the roots sticking out of its neck, and its good whiskey tinctured with salubrious medicinal qualities that made 'bitters' of it, never failed to relieve the reverend brother. We seem to have a faint remembrance that there was much laughter about the dining table over the funny stories the good old circuit rider told after a few stiff swigs out of the bitters bottle."

There is more that we could "lift" from this worth-while little volume, published by The Chicago Journal of Commerce, Chicago, and sold for \$1.50. postpaid. Mr. Sibley mentions the "brass toed leather boots" in which he rejoiced as a child; ours were "copper toed." His refers also to the old days, when a buggy ride with your sweetheart on Sunday afternoon was a never to be forgotten treat. Mr. Sibley was raised among the men who served the North in the Civil War. He speaks of their taking the public offices, of the political leadership that they assumed, of the sincerity of the preachers who led their flocks, and the splendid and unremitting service rendered by the old physicians who rode long distances on horseback or in the "doctor's buggy." Few of this generation ever saw a real doctor's buggy, with room for but one, a compartment for his black bag in the rear, and a leather splash apron that covered the knees, extending up to the waist line. Later on, a top was added, and the splash apron fell from the top to the dashboard, with a slotted hole to bring the lines through and to see the road. Mr. Sibley wrote of the things that were, he wrote truths as elemental and as unchanging as simple addition, and dealing with facts he wrote well.

# » » » Run of the Mine « « «

## The Winton Accident of September Twelfth, 1935

THE October issue of The Employes' Magazine carried the story of the accident of September 12. Since this publication, a coroner's inquest was held and a "split" verdict returned. We are sympathetic with the attitude of the coroner's jury in their desire to avoid criticism of those who are no longer here, and whose tongues have been silenced by death.

However, there is an obligation to the living quite as important as that due the dead. In this instance, the facts must be faced and squarely, and out of the failure of a number of men and not alone one man, this unfortunate accident became possible. The real issues involved are as follows:

- (a) The foreman in charge of the tunnel shift was doubtless familiar with the Company's rules governing the handling of explosives.
- (b) He was definitely instructed as to proper handling, yet in a perhaps unselfish desire to make progress, this foreman continued to violate the rules in a most flagrant manner. To carry high explosives, to which detonating caps were attached, up to a working face seven by twelve feet in area, and where visibility was low, even though no dust existed, (which could not be the case), and to thereafter charge and tamp certain drill holes while two percussion drills manned by four men were hammering away on additional drill holes, can not be defended by any experienced mining man, whether such experience was gained in hard rock or coal mines.
- (c) The four men working under the shift foreman, who the investigation developed protested against the making up of explosives with the loading and tamping of drill holes while the drills were being operated, were guilty of the grossest negligence, first, in continuing to hazard their lives, even for ten minutes, while the shift leader indulged in the dangerous practice above referred to, and second, by failing to notify some responsible agent of the Company in charge of the property; the unit foreman, night foreman, mine manager, or mine superintendent, relative to

the mishandling of very dangerous explosives.

- (d) The management of the mine, perhaps to a lesser extent, failed in its duty by not following up by numerous recurring visits to the work of the shift leader, having found it necessary in the beginning of the work to admonish him for failure to observe the rules governing the handling of explosives.

With respect to the failure of the four men working under the shift foreman to take the steps necessary to protect their own lives: It is not improper to comment on an unfortunate attitude of mind occupied by the majority of mine workmen. Mine labor is tenacious of tradition, but as has often been stated, the fullest possible measure of safety to employes engaged in mining of whatever character, will never be attained until the men come to a full realization that while the employer and the state may suffer financial loss by mining accidents, the workmen themselves must continue to furnish the flesh, blood, and human suffering resulting from every accident that occurs. This attitude of mind might well be illustrated by the testimony given in the supplementary examination held by the Operating Department of the Coal Company on October 9, where it was developed that an employe of the Company was recently fined by his local union in the sum of \$75.00 for telling a foreman that a rope rider, in violation of the state mining law and the Company's rules relative to safety, lowered a trip with a partially loaded explosive car attached to same, into the mine for the purpose of bringing out two men who had missed the man trip and who preferred to violate the law and the rules, and to jeopardize their lives, rather than to walk out of the mine.

As long as this attitude is maintained by the labor organization, not even a reasonable measure of safety can be established in and about the mines. We are quite willing to admit that we are in sympathy with the theory of discouraging miscellaneous "tattling" and gossip, as well as the writing of anonymous letters, which appear from time to time, but certainly men who know that the state laws and the Company's safety rules are being violated, could at least communicate the situation to their mine committee, asking them in turn to make an investigation of the conditions, it not necessary in

the majority of cases to even mention the offender's name, but on the other hand, putting the mine management on guard so that deplorable accidents of the character suffered at Winton on September 12 could be avoided.

With respect to the mine management: Fair dealing and candor compels the statement that having knowledge of the shift leader's disposition to violate the safety rules, more intense and adequate policing of his work should have been established and maintained, and on any evidence of a second violation of a rule as important as the one involved in this instance, the man should have been at least removed from the guidance of the certain task assigned to him, it not always necessary to dismiss a man in order to effect a better recognition of necessary regulations.

The lives lost can not be recalled, and the physical and mental suffering entailed, which is not yet over with, can not now be remedied. However, if every man connected with the management of the mining properties of not only our company, but every company operating in neighboring districts and states, would solemnly resolve to profit by the bitter experience of the men suffering disaster on September 12, then and then only can some measure of salvage be secured.

This article is written in the same spirit with which we have continuously approached the matter of mine safety, and we wish to repeat that an accident of the character suffered at Winton can not be fixed wholly and absolutely on the shoulders of one man, however great an offender he may be. On the other hand, it must from necessity extend throughout the entire organization, including every executive officer connected with the property. In that spirit, the writer, the President of the Company, accepts his full share of the responsibility.

### The Revised Wage Scale

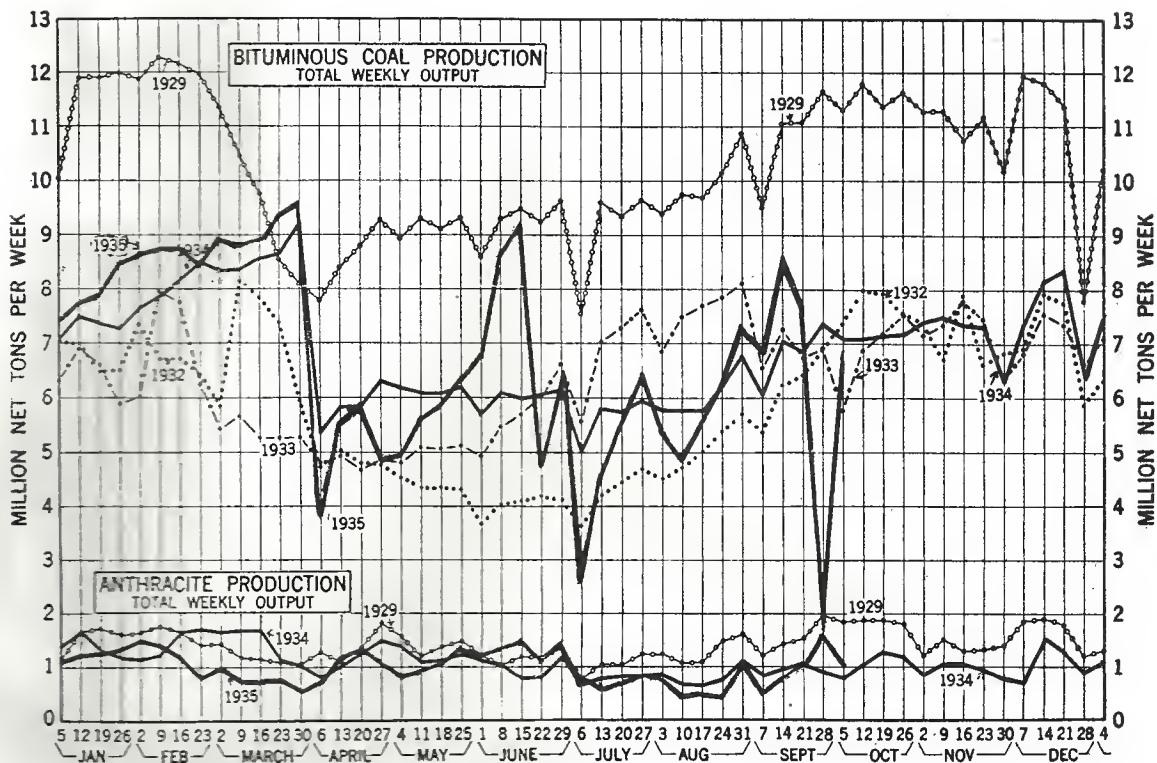
**A**S THIS is written, the measure of the increased wages to be paid in the unionized mines of the country has been determined, same taking effect as of October 1, 1935, the new agreement to run until April 1, 1937. Throughout the entire period from February to October, inclusive, 1935, the bituminous coal labor situation has been in a pronounced state of unrest.

At the beginning the controversy confined to the Appalachian field, centered around the matter of tonnage differentials, an age-old controversy, and candor compels us to express the opinion that the operators in that territory failed for months to even attempt a wholesome solution of what after all was not a dominant situation, the amount per ton involved representing but a fraction of the increase in wages taking effect October 1.

We are further constrained to say that the responsibility for getting together did not rest wholly on the shoulders of the operators, the demands first made by the union, impossible and excessive. As a matter of fact, the union representatives never expected to obtain a six-hour day and the rather astonishing increases demanded, and we believe that the interests of "collective bargaining" which have been fairly well thrown overboard in the past few months for "legislative enactment", would be best served by both sides starting from a rational basis. The methods employed in the past few months in the Appalachian region more nearly resembled the manner of merchandising carried on in Latin America and to a lesser extent, in portions of the United States, including the East Side of New York City. The seller starts out on the theory that he should ask about four times what he hopes to secure, thereafter he spends weeks and months (or, in the case of the merchandising individuals referred to, minutes and hours), haggling back and forth. The Latin American merchant, as well as the East Side New Yorker, while carrying on what might be referred to as a line of retreat, resorts to shouting and bluffing, even at times affecting to shed tears, this artificially created emotion invariably accompanied by the alternate raising and lowering of the seller's voice, with a more or less similar demonstration put up by the prospective purchaser. Oriental rug sellers, even at times resort to manifestations approaching prayer in their desire to make a sale.

We have in mind the thought that the negotiations of labor relations should be conducted on a somewhat more responsible and more dignified plan. We could never appreciate the sincerity of the challenges hurled back and forth by both labor leaders and coal operators who, fifteen minutes after adjournment, can be found engaged in friendly converse in the hotel lobby, or perhaps with their respective right feet resting on a brass bar rail. Of course, nothing of this sort happens in the case of our present-day labor leaders and coal barons. We are thinking largely in terms of earlier experiences.

Reduced to the fewest words, we believe that the wage situation in the Appalachian field could and should have been cleared up months ago, and whatever increase was due the employes should have then been written in the contracts, and the consumer, whose interests seemingly seldom bulk very large in the minds of either the operator or the mine worker, might have been saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. We are reproducing herewith a graph showing the production of bituminous and anthracite coal by weeks, as published by the coal statistical section of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. One has but to look at the saw-tooth char-



acter of the 1935 production line to see what happened.

Some years ago, a distinguished American humorist wrote a little ditty captioned "Off Again, On Again, Finnegan." During the past few months, the coal miner, coal operator, and, worst of all, the consumer, have indulged in "off again, on again" tactics. One day the whole nation was threatened with a complete strike of the bituminous coal mines, and consumers were compelled to buy coal, piling it up on the ground or wherever they could find a place to store same. Then our smiling President or some other representative of the Federal government invoked an armistice. Hostilities were suspended, mines and miners stood idle, while the consumer picked up his surplus coal, paying a substantial price in the form of labor and quality wasted. This process was repeated several times.

Then there was the Guffey bill, which the President and its proponents on the labor and employer side said must be enacted if a "great national catastrophe" in the form of a bituminous coal strike was to be averted. The bill was passed, as the result of more or less trading of votes, Congressional and Senatorial, in which the ridiculous potato control amendment occupied a major position, and yet when the last artificial crisis appeared, the voice of Senator Guffey and the President who espoused the bill, could not be heard. One humorously inclined coal man said that when Mr. McGrady was

pleading with all the fervor of his patriotic background for peace, some one suggested paging the rotunda of the Hotel Shoreham for the Guffey bill, which was done without response. If this nation survives the present joy-ride, it will be because everyone, including the industrialist and the worker, is able to retain a well developed sense of humor.

### Lawlessness in Pennsylvania Anthracite Field

THE moving pictures, have for some weeks, shown the lawless conduct of approximately twenty thousand men engaged in the practice of mining and trucking to the point of consumption, of approximately twenty million dollars worth of anthracite annually.

The mineral in place is the property of coal companies and individuals, and these men, alleging that they are without other means of support, appropriate and dispose of property to which they have no lawful claim, the state of Pennsylvania apparently helpless in the matter of stopping the practice.

In one area of twenty square miles, there are approximately one thousand openings where gangs of men with such equipment as they can secure, appropriate the coal in broad daylight, selling it in the consuming market. In one case, coal was dug from beneath a public road so that the

bed of the main highway collapsed and yet no attempt was made to halt the thieves. When men are arrested for stealing the coal, the court almost invariably instructs the jury to bring in a verdict of "Not guilty." This situation presents a vicious picture of the complete breakdown of law and order in the affected districts, with a complete disregard of property rights. Certainly if these men and their families can not obtain support in a legitimate way, they should be helped at the expense of the public treasury, and it would seem that the billions which are being expended at the present time in alleged relief work should be made to include this situation. If this lawlessness is to continue, then private property of every character, stores, gasoline stations, even individual households, will not be safe.

Another unfortunate by-product of the stealing process is the fact that the coal is sold at low prices, effectually shutting out the product of the collieries where union labor is employed and union wages are paid. The great state of Pennsylvania presents many paradoxes.

### The Lord's Prayer

**A** MARKED revival of interest in the Bible has resulted from the sermons preached and the many articles written, incident to the Fourth Centenary of the first complete Bible translated into the English language.

The portion of the Bible best known to all Christian peoples is that known as the "Pater Noster," or "Lord's Prayer." Every child reared in a Christian home is taught the Lord's Prayer early in life, and the words represent a vital part of every Christian religious service, passing the lips of millions daily.

The Lord's Prayer, as written in the first of the four Gospels, that of St. Matthew, reads:

Our Father which art in Heaven,  
Hallowed be Thy name.  
Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth  
as it is in Heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread  
And forgive us our debts as we forgive our  
debtors.  
And lead us not into temptation,  
But deliver us from evil: For Thine is the  
Kingdom, and  
the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

Chap. VI, 9-13.

The prayer as set forth in St. Luke, reads:

Our Father which art in Heaven,  
Hallowed be Thy name.  
Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done,

As in Heaven, so in earth.

Give us day by day our daily bread.

And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive  
every one that is indebted to us.

And lead us not into temptation; but deliver  
us from evil.

Chap. XI, 2-4.

It will be observed that the prayer as written by St. Luke does not include the concluding ascription, "For Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen." These words constitute a Doxology or exultant paean expressing joy, and have been referred to by Dr. Carter, a Cambridge scholar, who said, "It does not follow that these words are of little value or importance. If they do not come directly from the lips of Jesus, they come out of the mind formed by His Spirit in His early followers. The Christians who stood near in time to Jesus felt that these words expressed the praise which was due to God when they came to Him under the guidance of their Master."

The distinction between the two versions of the prayer can be accounted for by the fact that while both gospels are largely based on the earlier records of St. Luke, St. Matthew wrote for the Jewish mind, while St. Luke was more familiar with the mind of the Gentile. St. Luke, unlike St. Matthew, was a native of Syria, and was not of Jewish descent.

The gradual evolution of the Lord's Prayer in England, through the period from the Saxon King, Alfred, 849-900 A. D., to the publication of the King James Version of the Bible, 1611 A. D., is set forth below:

First line—The Saxon of King Alfred, 849-900 A. D.

Second line—The Wycliffe Version, 1384 A. D.

Third line—The First Prayer Book of King Edward the Sixth, 1549 A. D.

Fourth line—The Second Prayer Book of King Edward the Sixth, 1552 A. D.

Fifth line—The King James Version, 1611 A. D.

1. Uren Fader dhic art in heofnas

2. Our Fadir that art in heuenes

3. Our father, which arte in heauen

4. Our Father which art in heaven

5. Our Father which art in heaven

1. Sic gehalyed dhin noma

2. Halewid be thi name

3. Hallowed by thy name

4. Hallowed by thy name

5. Hallowed be thy name

1. To cymedh dhin ric
2. Thi Kingdom comme to
3. Thy Kyngdom come
4. Thy Kingdom come
5. Thy Kingdom come
  
1. Sic dhin willa sue is in heofnas and in eardhs
2. Be thi wille done as in heuen so in erthe
3. Thy wyll be done in earth as it is in heauen
4. Thy wylle be done in earth as it is in heaven
5. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven
  
1. Vren hlaf ofer wirthe sel us to daeg
2. Gyve to us this dai oure breed ouer other substance
3. Geue us this daye oure dayly bread
4. Geue us this daye oure daylye bread
5. Give us this day our daily bread
  
1. And forgef us scylda urna
2. And forgive to us oure dettis
3. And forgueus oure trespasses
4. And forgueus us our trespasses
5. And forgive us our debts
  
1. Sue we forgefan sculdgen vrum
2. As we forgiven to oure dettouris
3. As we forgueue them that trespassse agaynst us
4. As we forgueue them that trespass against us
5. As we forgive our debtors
  
1. And no inleadh vridk in costung
2. And leede us not in to temptacion
3. And lead us not into temptation
4. And leade us not into temptation
5. And lead us not into temptation
  
1. Als gefrig vrich fro ifle
2. But delyvere us fro yvel
3. But deliuer us from euell
4. But delyver us from evyll
5. But deliver us from evil

It is the version of Matthew, the tax gatherer, who collected customs for the Roman government at Capernaum, written in the Hebrew language, that has been most closely followed by translators. Matthew's gospel, written largely to establish the Messianic claims of Jesus, stressed the royal and covenant descent of our Lord from David and Abraham, while Luke traced it to Seth and Adam.

The fact that the version of the prayer, as written by Matthew, the man of Jewish blood, has been more generally followed by those now spoken of as Christians, than has the version of Luke, the Syrian, represents one of the many strange peculiarities of the human mind. That Matthew saw fit to add the concluding sentence, "For Thine is the

Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever," may have much to do with the more general acceptance of the Matthew form. In the Anglican and Episcopal Book of Common Prayer, the longer form is used in the regular and Communion form of service, but in the service known as the Litany, a service of supplication, the shorter form is used. It is worthy of note that the Vulgate, and translations of the Vulgate, have always omitted the ascription, and it is the shorter form which is used in the prayer books of the Roman Catholic church.

## Our Labor Turn-Over

FOR some years prior to 1934, we found it extremely difficult to find employment for many worthy applicants, some of those applying for work suffering much distress. With an improvement in the demand for coal on the part of the Railroad Company, a large number of young men, the majority relatives of old employees, were taken into the service. Unfortunately, many of these men provided with employment, which they sought very diligently, did not seem to take such very seriously; as for example, our records for the six months period ending October 8 indicate a total, exclusive of deaths, of 61 separations from the service, as set forth below:

Left service voluntarily, no reason given..	19
To take other employment.....	15
Account illness .....	6
To enter school.....	5
Pensioned .....	4
Leave of absence, did not return.....	4
Discharged .....	3
By permanent partial disability.....	2
Sentenced to reform school.....	1
To join U. S. Navy.....	1
Appointed State Mine Inspector.....	1
 Total. six months.....	
	61

Four of the separations it will be noted were occasioned by pensions granted to old and worthy employes; one, that of Mr. Hugh McLeod, who left our service to take the position of State Coal Mine Inspector.

## Our Inland Waterways

In 1917, the writer, accompanied by two railway traffic men, and two coal operators engaged in the production of coal in the Alabama field, made the trip from Cordova, Alabama, the head of navigation on the Warrior River, through the Warrior, Tombigbee, and Mobile Rivers, to the port of Mobile, thence across a corner of the Gulf of Mexico from Mobile to Lake Borgne and through the Lake

Borgne Canal to the Mississippi River and up to New Orleans.

When we steamed up to Cordova, a distinguished southern senator, now deceased, harangued a few school children, the deck hands on a government construction boat, and ourselves, saying among other things that the opening of the Warrior River inland navigation route would so stimulate the coal, iron and steel industries of Alabama as to double the production, population, and wealth.

Not presuming to know as much about navigation or growth of population and wealth as did the distinguished senator, we naturally said nothing, but in our report we made the statement that the Warrior River waterway would never be able to move freight as cheaply as the railroads, even though it made no contribution in the form of taxation to the Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Alabama. As it happened, the senator was wrong, and we were right, and after some eighteen years of abortive attempts to make a rational waterway of the Warrior River route, the Federal Government has nothing to show for the experiment but a continuing operating deficit, no contribution whatever made toward meeting the interest payments on the tremendous construction investment made by Uncle Sam, and just to the extent that traffic was diverted from the railroads to the waterway, the states of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana lost through reductions in payrolls and taxation income, large sums which would otherwise have accrued to the benefit of the people of the three states.

The combined operating deficit of what is known as the Inland Waterways Corporation, operating federal barge lines on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers, exceeded \$900,000 in 1934. During the seventeen years of its existence as a "noble experiment" the federal barge line has cost the taxpayers five million dollars in operating deficits, this deficit accruing in the face of the fact that the corporation pays no taxes and has no obligation to pay any return on the millions that have been and are yet being poured into waterways by the Federal Government.

Forward looking people agree that when a method of transportation has outlived its usefulness and better methods have been developed, then the old should yield to the new, even though those who invested in the old facilities suffer losses. In the case of our federal waterways, nothing new has been developed whatever except the theory that a riverway which has abandoned its transportation possibilities to the railroads and the highways, can be revived by pouring into same countless millions which, if expended on more modern transportation, would assist in further reducing the cost of same.

There is but one waterway in existence in the United States which deserves continued support by the Federal Government, and that is the Great Lakes, where the volume of traffic, depth of water, ease of navigation, and distance, make water transportation practical and economical. The Erie Canal has for more than a half century been a sink into which millions have been poured by the state of New York and all of the millions that have been poured into our waterways have been and will continue to be, a sheer waste of the people's money.

### "We Miss You, Daddy"

Some months ago, the Rockville (Connecticut) Journal, following an automobile speed accident, printed the following editorial which has been copied by hundreds of other papers throughout the country at large. In addition, it has been reprinted, in one form or another, by highway and safety departments, insurance companies, motor journals and accident prevention organizations. It ran like this:

"Tuesday morning, there was a fatal accident on the Minterburn Hill and when the medical examiner was going through the pockets of the dead man, a telegram was found. It was not very long, just the ordinary ten-word length, but it was a message that would make any loving and worth-while father happy and anxious to be once again with his children. This is what it said:

#### 'WE MISS YOU, DADDY, AND WHEN ARE YOU COMING HOME?'

"Just that and no more from one of his children. Having received the message, he was homeward bound. He didn't have much money in his pockets but he had that message next to his heart. Imagine if you can, dear reader, the unspeakable sorrow of those children when 'Daddy' was returned—DEAD. No more poignant grief can be conceived of. In a cruel moment, they were deprived of both his physical and moral support. More might be written but certainly nothing more significant and impressive than the child telegram—'We miss you, Daddy, and when are you coming home?'"

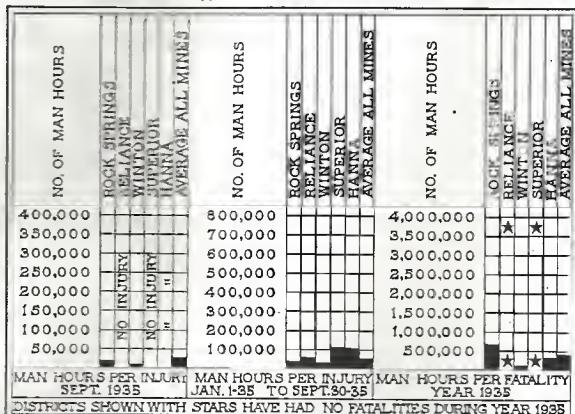
The mad "Speed King" rules the world of transportation at this very moment. We can't get there soon enough. But why the terrific haste? It isn't necessary. Let's slow down and quit killing so very many of our loved ones.

### Automobiles in Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County in 1934 had 3,468 passenger autos and 735 trucks, while in 1935 the plates issued for passenger cars shows 3,516 and 714 trucks.

# » » » Make It Safe « « «

## September Accident Graph



SEPTEMBER's accident record is the worst in any one month during the past several years with three fatal and six serious injuries happening in the thirty-day period. Nearly all of these accidents were avoidable, especially the disaster happening at Winton No. 1 Mine.

Each individual must give increased attention to rules and regulations governing his particular job if he is to expect immunity from accidents.

During the past several years, accident death lists have included names of very prominent people, the most startling in the United States being the aeroplane crash of Will Rogers and Wiley Post; another in Europe, an automobile crash killing a member of the royal family of Belgium.

The names of the above famous accident victims still indelibly impressed upon our minds, should bring home to all of us that accidents are no respecters of wealth, rank or character. None of us are immune from accident, but a great many of us can do a lot more than we are doing to prevent the daily occurrences of tragedies in the home, in industry and on the highways.

It is fortunate that the human race as a whole refuses to become discouraged by disaster. Safety will continue its program, even though thousands are killed each year by carelessness, thoughtlessness, chance taking and speed maniacs.

Whenever you co-operate with industrial management and public authorities in a constructive way, you are rendering invaluable service for the cause of accident prevention.

## COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

SEPTEMBER, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	26,950	1	26,950
Rock Springs No. 8..	31,241	3	10,414
Rock Springs Outside	13,065	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	25,697	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	8,764	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	33,425	5	6,685
Winton Outside .....	7,525	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	16,198	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	16,401	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	15,505	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	9,688	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	22,652	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside .....	10,226	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	218,414	4	54,604
Rock Springs No. 8..	320,285	14	22,878
Rock Springs Outside	119,011	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	222,502	4	55,626
Reliance Outside....	77,028	1	77,028
Winton No. 1.....	344,708	14	24,622
Winton Outside.....	76,300	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	162,540	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	155,169	3	51,723
Superior "E".....	159,782	2	79,891
Superior Outside....	95,389	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	217,854	3	72,618
Hanna Outside.....	99,389	0	No Injury

## COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

SEPTEMBER, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs .....	71,256	4	17,814
Reliance .....	34,461	0	No Injury
Winton .....	40,950	5	8,190
Superior .....	57,792	0	No Injury
Hanna .....	32,878	0	No Injury
All Districts.....	237,337	9	26,371
All Districts, 1934...	259,673	12	21,639

(Please turn to page 435)

## Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

**W**HEN this issue of the Employes' Magazine reaches its readers, only two months will remain in the calendar year of 1935.

Our safety record for this year is infinitely much worse than last year, due to an increase in the number of fatalities and disabling injuries. Are you as individual workers doing all in your power to prevent accidents? Apparently many are not, as the

accident records are proving each month that those not interested in their own or others' safety welfare are getting injured, maimed or crippled.

Accidents happen when we least expect them. Are you prepared to meet an emergency? Do you know your First Aid and your Safety Rules? Get acquainted with Safety, practice it and enjoy life. It pays rich dividends.

Section Foreman	Mine and Section	UNDERGROUND SECTIONS		Lost Time Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
		Man Hours	Section		
1. Ben Cook .....	Hanna 4,	Section 3	44,167	0	No Injury
2. Frank Hearne .....	Hanna 4,	Section 2	42,605	0	No Injury
3. J. H. Crawford.....	Hanna 4,	Section 1	41,926	0	No Injury
4. Steve Kauzlarich .....	Winton 1,	Section 1	40,089	0	No Injury
5. Clyde Rock .....	Superior C,	Section 5	39,102	0	No Injury
6. Steve Welsh .....	Reliance 1,	Section 6	36,358	0	No Injury
7. Joe Goyen .....	Superior B,	Section 5	35,035	0	No Injury
8. C. L. Wilson.....	Winton 1,	Section 4	34,020	0	No Injury
9. Grover Wiseman .....	Superior B,	Section 1	32,207	0	No Injury
10. Clifford Anderson .....	Superior C,	Section 4	31,885	0	No Injury
11. Richard Arkle .....	Superior B,	Section 2	31,185	0	No Injury
12. Sam Gillilan .....	Superior E,	Section 2	30,877	0	No Injury
13. Ben Caine .....	Superior E,	Section 1	30,653	0	No Injury
14. W. H. Welsh.....	Superior B,	Section 3	30,639	0	No Injury
15. Austin Johnson .....	Superior C,	Section 3	30,604	0	No Injury
16. Roy Huber .....	Superior B,	Section 4	30,380	0	No Injury
17. Thomas Whalen .....	Superior C,	Section 2	30,331	0	No Injury
18. Reynold Bluhm .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	29,864	0	No Injury
19. William Greek .....	Reliance 1,	Section 1	27,468	0	No Injury
20. Evan Reese .....	Reliance 1,	Section 2	26,873	0	No Injury
21. Thomas Robinson .....	Superior E,	Section 3	24,717	0	No Injury
22. Anton Zupence .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	23,037	0	No Injury
23. Henry Bays .....	Superior E,	Section 6	22,855	0	No Injury
24. Alfred Russell .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	21,499	0	No Injury
25. John Valco .....	Winton 1,	Section 12	20,538	0	No Injury
26. John Cukale .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	20,533	0	No Injury
27. Clem Bird .....	Winton 1,	Section 11	19,460	0	No Injury
28. Sylvester Tynsky .....	Winton 1,	Section 6	13,223	0	No Injury
29. Matt Marshall .....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 7	11,950	0	No Injury
30. Ed While .....	Hanna 4,	Section 5	10,712	0	No Injury
31. Lester Williams .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 8	10,493	0	No Injury
32. John Cameron .....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 8	9,654	0	No Injury
33. J. H. Wise .....	Winton 1,	Section 13	9,366	0	No Injury
34. George Wales .....	Hanna 4,	Section 6	8,843	0	No Injury
35. John Copyak .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 10	7,180	0	No Injury
36. James Harrison .....	Hanna 4,	Section 8	6,884	0	No Injury
37. Ed Christensen .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	6,831	0	No Injury
38. Gus Collins .....	Hanna 4,	Section 9	6,828	0	No Injury
39. James Reese .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 11	4,654	0	No Injury
40. C. E. Thorbro .....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 12	4,389	0	No Injury
41. M. A. Sharp.....	Winton 1,	Section 14	3,241	0	No Injury
42. Ed Overy, Sr. ....	Superior B,	Section 6	3,094	0	No Injury
43. Albert Hicks .....	Superior C,	Section 7	2,184	0	No Injury
44. Nick Conzatti .....	Superior E,	Section 7	1,211	0	No Injury
45. Marlin Hall .....	Winton 1,	Section 16	252	0	No Injury

46.	James Whalen .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	3	76,108	1	76,108
47.	John Sorbie .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	5	56,426	1	56,426
48.	Charles Grosso .....	Reliance	1,	Section	3	51,954	1	51,954
49.	Joe Jones .....	Hanna	4,	Section	4	47,584	1	47,584
50.	Ernest Besso .....	Winton	1,	Section	5	45,584	1	45,584
51.	Homer Grove .....	Reliance	1,	Section	4	45,108	1	45,108
52.	R. T. Wilson .....	Winton	1,	Section	10	30,870	1	30,870
53.	George Harris .....	Winton	1,	Section	8	29,246	1	29,246
54.	Paul Cox .....	Superior	E,	Section	5	28,770	1	28,770
55.	James Henderson .....	Winton	1,	Section	9	28,525	1	28,525
56.	Chester McTee .....	Rock Springs	4,	Section	2	27,883	1	27,883
57.	John Adams .....	Rock Springs	4,	Section	4	27,197	1	27,197
58.	Andrew Spence .....	Winton	1,	Section	7	26,999	1	26,999
59.	John Zupence .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	2	52,914	2	26,457
60.	Andrew Young .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	4	24,210	1	24,210
61.	Richard Haag .....	Superior	E,	Section	4	20,699	1	20,699
62.	H. Krichbaum .....	Rock Springs	4,	Section	3	34,854	2	17,427
63.	Tom Hall .....	Reliance	1,	Section	5	34,741	2	17,371
64.	Arthur McTee .....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	1	55,664	4	13,916
65.	C. E. Williams.....	Winton	1,	Section	2	21,924	2	10,962
66.	John Peternell .....	Winton	1,	Section	3	19,775	2	9,888
67.	Adam Flockhart .....	Superior	C,	Section	1	15,351	2	7,676
68.	R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	6	33,359	5	6,672
69.	L. Rock .....	Superior	C,	Section	6	5,712	1	5,712
70.	James Hearne .....	Hanna	4,	Section	7	8,305	2	4,153
71.	B. J. Randall.....	Winton	1,	Section	15	1,596	5	319
<hr/>								
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935.....						1,801,254	44	40,938
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1934.....						1,564,415	39	40,113

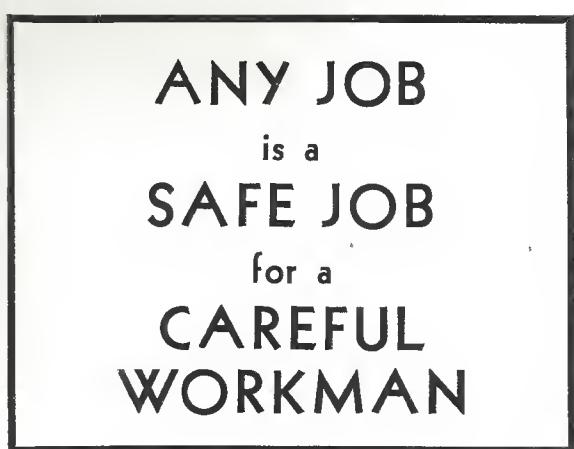
OUTSIDE SECTIONS			Lost Time	Man Hours
Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
1. H. J. Harrington.....	Rock Springs	119,011	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	99,389	0	No Injury
3. Port Ward .....	Superior	95,389	0	No Injury
4. Richard Gibbs .....	Winton	76,300	0	No Injury
5. William Telck .....	Reliance	77,028	1	77,028
<hr/>				
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935.....			467,117	1
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1934.....			433,594	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935.....			2,268,371	45
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1934.....			1,998,009	42
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### COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

(Continued from page 433)

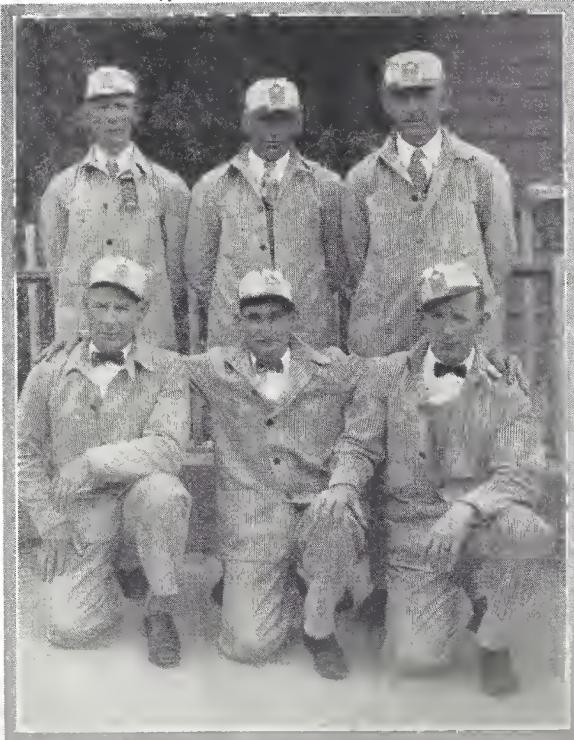
PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours
Rock Springs.....	657,710	18	36,539
Reliance .....	299,530	5	59,906
Winton .....	421,008	14	30,072
Superior .....	572,880	5	114,576
Hanna .....	317,243	3	105,748
<hr/>			
All Districts.....	2,268,371	45	50,408
All Districts, 1934.	1,998,009	42	47,572



## Mr. Fred Pontin Appointed Supervisor of First Aid Instruction

In fitting recognition of the many years of service in Safety work at mines in Washington, Mr. Fred Pontin of Tono Mine was recently appointed Supervisor of First Aid Instruction under the Department of Labor and Industries for the State of



*The Washington Union Coal Company First Aid Team, which won the Inter-Company First Aid Meet in 1928. Mr. Fred Pontin, who was captain of the team, is in the center of the first row.*

Washington, and assigned to initial duty at Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. Pontin and their three children came to Tono in 1923, and shortly thereafter he launched an effective campaign in Safety and First Aid Team organization. The Union Pacific Coal Company will particularly recall the many successes of Mr. Pontin's First Aid Teams at the Rock Springs Meet, to which should be added the winning of Governor's Trophy at Seattle with a perfect score under state-wide competition.

The new appointment will provide a broader field of endeavor.

### National Fire Prevention Week

DURING the week October 6 to 12, inclusive, the nation observed Fire Prevention Week, the week referred to marking the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, which occurred in 1871. Prac-

tically every fire has its beginning in carelessness, and the Fire Prevention League, largely supported by fire insurance companies, offers the following specific rules for the prevention of fires:

1. Keep your electrical wiring in good condition. Use only standard size fuse plugs and always disconnect electric irons when leaving the room. Call the electric company in case of trouble.
2. Where smoke pipes are near woodwork, protect with metal or asbestos. Inspect all stoves, furnaces and smoke pipes regularly to make sure they are safe. Have needed repairs made at once.
3. Eliminate the use of gasoline and other flammable cleaning fluids from your home. Let the dry cleaners do your cleaning. Never use kerosene or gasoline to start or quicken a fire.
4. Be sure that all matches are thoroughly extinguished before disposing of them. This also applies to cigarettes and cigars. Do not smoke in bed.
5. Teach small children to keep away from fires and not to play with matches.
6. Oily rags or waste should be kept in closed metal cans outside the house. Never hang oily mops in a closet. The spontaneous ignition of oily rags has been responsible for many serious fires.
7. Remove rubbish, waste paper and other unnecessary accumulations of combustible materials. Provide metal ash and rubbish cans. Burn rubbish only in a safely covered metal or brick incinerator. Watch the fire until it is thoroughly burned out.
8. Prepare for fire safety by using fire-resistive materials. Eliminate the hazard of sparks on wooden shingle roofs by using fire-retardant roofing. Construct chimneys safely. Retard the upward spread of fire by adequate fire-stopping and a non-combustible basement ceiling.
9. Inspect your home for fire hazards at regular intervals. If you find any dangerous condition, correct it immediately. If in doubt, consult your fire department and follow their advice.
10. Find out where your nearest fire alarm box is and learn how to use it. Notify the fire department at once in case of fire.

In reading over fire fatalities a few months ago, we were startled to learn of the large number of people whose lives were lost in residence fires caused by the unholy practice of smoking in bed, the smoker dropping off to sleep, only to awaken and find the room on fire and he or she the victim of their own unfortunate carelessness. Those who saw the motion picture, "Steamboat 'Round the Bend" will recall Captain Irvin S. Cobb's admoni-

tion to the pilot to be sure and take the cigar out of his mouth when he went to sleep, as he had "burned up three steamboats" in just that way.

Every householder should maintain a card in a conspicuous place adjoining the telephone, if there is one in the home, with instructions thereon as to whom to communicate with in case of fire.

## Utah-Nevada Safety Society Holds its Fourth Annual Safety Conference at Salt Lake City

ON OCTOBER 4th and 5th there was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, the Fourth Annual Safety Conference and Sixth Inter-State First Aid Contest, sponsored by the Utah Industrial Commission, the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Utah-Nevada Safety Society.

The program was as follows:

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4

Newhouse Hotel

- 9:30 a. m.—Opening session of the Safety Conference.
- 10:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Registration of teams and contest judges.
- 7:00 p. m.—Cafeteria dinner.
- 8:00 p. m.—Stag party.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5

Fair Grounds Coliseum

- 9:00 a. m.—Inspection of first-aid material and assembly of judges.
- 10:00 a. m.—Contest.
- 7:00 p. m.—Banquet and awarding of prizes, Newhouse Hotel.

At the Safety Conference several papers were read, among those one being prepared by Mr. E. H. Denny, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado, and an address by Mr. Zeilinger, Safety Engineer, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Colorado.

The stag party held at the Newhouse Hotel Friday evening was well attended with Jack Coombs, Representative of E. D. Bullard Company, San Francisco, acting as Master of Ceremonies. Jack in his amiable manner called on many in attendance for stories and the floor show was enjoyed by all.

On Saturday morning the First Aid Contest was held at the Utah state fair grounds. Nineteen teams participated in this event; five of them being ladies' and girl's teams. Teams representing The Metal Mining Industry, included both mines, mills and smelters. Power and Industrial Plants, Police Departments, City and County Hospitals were on hand ready for the event.

The teams were divided into two groups, "A" and "B", "A" group being teams comprised of members with previous contest experience and "B" group comprised of members with no contest experience.

" Due, no doubt, to the many other attractions always present at a State Fair, attendance at the contest was not very good. Another thing noticeable was that there were no First Aid teams representing any of the Utah Coal Companies participating in the contest.

Prizes for the different groups consisted of loving cups and challenge cups; one large one, for a special artificial resuscitation event, being donated by Jack Dempsey. This cup is competed for each year, but the smaller individual cups going with it donated by the E. D. Bullard Company were to be kept in permanent possession of team members.

On Saturday night a most excellent banquet was served to all participants with "Judge" D. J. Parker acting as Toastmaster and Master of Ceremonies, who presented the awards to the various winning teams. A team from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Steel Plant, Pueblo, Colorado, won many of the first prizes.

The event as a whole is one to be long remembered. Fine sportsmanship was displayed by all teams. The various committees are to be congratulated for their splendid efforts put forth to make the Meet such a success. The fine entertainment, prizes, dancing and group singing is well worth while. Each year the Utah-Nevada Safety Society is getting more memberships, all of which helps the Safety Movement.

## September Injuries

**ARTHUR COOK,** *American, age 33, rope rider, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 2.* Compound fracture of left middle toe, laceration and bruise of left fourth toe. Period of disability 24 days.

The main slope rope had slipped off a sheave wheel on coal dump knuckle. Arthur was attempting to lift the rope back onto sheave wheel with a bar. It slipped and struck his toes of left foot. To prevent further injuries here, the sheave wheel should be made so that rope does not come off when material is picked up in the material yard. Arthur could have saved himself some suffering and a lost-time injury by wearing a pair of hard toed shoes.

**VICTOR MAKI,** *Finn, aged 58, inside laborer, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 2.* Fracture of left leg. Period of disability estimated three months.

Victor was cleaning along a conveyor pan line when a piece of coal rolled off rib and struck his leg above the ankle, fracturing one leg bone. Carelessness or failure to use proper precaution in removing loose rib coal caused this accident. Again a good pair of leather leggings may have prevented the injury.

**JOE POTOCHNIK,** *Austrian, age 49, pit car loader man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 6.*

Fracture of both legs below knees. Period of disability estimated four months.

Joe was injured before starting time in his section of the mine. In going to his place of work, he noticed some boney had fallen over the track. Instead of reporting it to the timberman or unit foreman, he started to clean it up when some more fell and struck him. This accident was absolutely avoidable had the proper procedure been exercised.

**GEORGE HANSEN,** American, age 36, machine runner's helper, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 2. Apparent fracture of right leg. Period of disability 42 days.

George was helping operate a cutting machine in a scraper face when the feed rope caught the machine skid and flipped it out against both legs. He worked several weeks without having any ill effects until one leg commenced to bother him, which caused him to stay away from work.

**JAMES NOBLE,** Scotch, age 65, driller, Winton No. 1 Mine, Rock Tunnel, Section No. 15. Compound fracture of left leg, fracture of five ribs left side, fracture of left shoulder blade. Period of disability undetermined. Cause of accident—drilling into a hole freshly charged with dynamite.

**RUDOLPH KRAZOVICH,** American, age 29, ratchet man and driller, Winton No. 1 Mine, Rock Tunnel, Section No. 15. Lacerations of face, bruise and contusion of back, laceration of right leg. Period of disability estimated five weeks. Cause of accident—drilling into a hole freshly charged with dynamite.

**B. J. RANDALL,** American, age 39, shift leader, Winton No. 1 Mine, Rock Tunnel, Section No. 15. Fatal. Severe laceration and compound fracture of right thigh, necessitating amputation. Severe shock followed, causing death two days after accident. Was member of crew driving Rock Tunnel that drilled into hole freshly charged with dynamite.

**HARRY HORN,** American, age 31, driller and faceman, Winton No. 1 Mine, Rock Tunnel, Section No. 15. Fatal. Fractured skull, compound dislocation of right ankle, fractured right collar bone and severe shock. Death followed four days after accident. Was also a member of crew driving Rock Tunnel that drilled into a hole freshly charged with dynamite.

**DAVID GREEK,** American, age 20, driller and ratchet man, Winton No. 1 Mine, Rock Tunnel, Section No. 15. Fatal. Fractured skull, severe lacerations of right arm, shoulder, temple and side of face; also severe shock. Death followed three days after the accident. Was also a mem-

ber of crew driving Rock Tunnel, that drilled into a hole freshly charged with dynamite.

There were two shifts of five men each employed in driving a rock tunnel from No. 1 seam. Winton No. 1 Mine to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seam. The day shift had drilled, shot and loaded out nearly all of the round leaving the face squared up, ready to be drilled by the afternoon shift. The tunnel is 7 feet high and 12 feet wide. Usually 22 holes were drilled into the face and charged with 40% gelatin dynamite. These two crews rotated from day shift to afternoon shift every three weeks, with two extra men rotating during the week, enabling the work to be carried on six days each week. Muck is loaded out from the face with a shaking conveyor unit with Duckbill attachment.

At three o'clock, September 12, the afternoon shift, comprised of B. J. Randall, shift leader, Harry Horn, Rudolph Krazovich, James Noble and David Greek, drillers, facemen and Duckbill operators, started drilling the face of tunnel. Two jack hammers were used in drilling the face, Messrs. Horn and Krazovich drilling the left side and Messrs. Noble and Greek the right side. The left side of face had ten holes completely drilled, the remaining bottom rib hole lacking about eight inches depth for completion. On the right side, eight holes were drilled; two top holes had not been started, and the center cut hole was being drilled, which centered into one of the other cut holes that was charged with powder, detonating it and injuring all five men, three of whom died a few days later. The explosion happened about 5:45 o'clock. Mr. Krazovich, who was the least injured, managed to reach a telephone and call for assistance. First Aid and medical attention was promptly and most efficiently rendered, everything humanly possible being done for the injured men.

Close observation of the tunnel heading or face after the accident showed that eight of the holes were still charged with powder, another partially charged with primer and powder lying on bottom at the face, and one center cut hole exploded.

Safety equipment, consisting of goggles and protective hats no doubt prevented serious eye injuries or loss of sight to any of the men, also preventing severe scalp lacerations.

It is almost unbelievable that such flagrant violations of specific instructions and safety rules regarding the use of explosives would be permitted by any members of the crew, the majority of whom had many years of mining experience. Accidents are no respectors of experience. It is hoped that this will help to destroy that apparent feeling of immunity which seems to influence those who take long chances.

# Engineering Department

## The Rock Springs Uplift—A Potential Oil and Gas Structure<sup>x</sup>

*Data collected by C. E. SWANN*

ARTICLE NO. 17 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY  
PART III

### WELLS DRILLED IN OR NEAR BAXTER BASIN HISTORICAL SKETCH

THE petroleum resources of Wyoming have engaged the attention of many persons since the days of Captain Bonneville's travels in the last century, when he described for the first time some of the tar springs of the region in central Wyoming east of the Wind River Mountains.

In southwestern Wyoming, west of the Rock Springs uplift, oil springs were known to the trappers and frontiersmen who built the trading post of Fort Bridger, and to the Mormons at the time they made their pioneer journey to Great Salt Lake in 1847, as they used some of the oil for their wagons and stock and carried small quantities with them to Salt Lake. From that time to the present, more and more active work has been undertaken, so that many of the oil fields in Wyoming have been studied and are now producing large quantities of petroleum. The two years, 1917 and 1918, were the busiest the state had ever seen so far as oil development is concerned and succeeding years until the time of the depression saw more active drilling than that completed in 1918, when the supply of well tubing and casing was difficult to obtain, and the work was greatly interfered with as a result of the war.

During 1916 there were rushes to three new fields—Pilot Butte, Lost Soldier and Big Muddy. In each of these three fields oil has been obtained at shallow depth, probably in the equivalent of The Shannon sand of Salt Creek. At Big Muddy several deep wells have obtained oil in the Wall Creek sand, 2,000 feet stratigraphically below The Shannon. At Pilot Butte and Lost Soldier the lower sands had not been tested in 1918. In the Salt Creek field, sands below the famous Wall Creek sand have been developed. The so-called "Lower Wall Creek" has been tested and is reported to contain oil distributed over a larger area than the overlying sand. Other sands below the "Lower Wall Creek" sand have been tested and found production.

Oil has also been obtained at shallow depth and at a high geologic horizon on Dry Piney Creek in Lincoln County, and gas and a little oil were

struck in sands in Baxter Basin, southeast of Rock Springs.

In the Rock Springs area no surface indications of oil have been observed other than the oil shale. At Fish Cut, a short distance west of the town of Green River, the surface in several places is kept moist by oil that oozes from the shale on the old Union Pacific Railroad grade just below the present road. Rock from Fish Cut, that gave no outward sign of the presence of oil, yielded on distillation 29.4 gallons of oil, 9 pounds of ammonium sulphate and 2,978 cubic feet of gas to the ton of shale. On the east side of the Rock Springs dome, in Townships 17 and 18 North, Range 92 West, along Muddy Creek east of Washakie Basin, the presence of oil is indicated by outcrops of oil-saturated sandstones from 20 to 30 feet thick near the base of the Wasatch formation or the Black Rock coal group. No oil and gas seeps have been reported from the Baxter shale or the overlying Blair shale, and no mineral wax or ozokerite has been found associated with the calcite deposits filling veins along fault planes. Nevertheless search is being made for oil along the Rock Springs uplift, and small showings of oil and gas have been made in some of the wells drilled on this fold. The wells which have been drilled in or adjacent to Baxter Basin and which have some value in determining the character and oil possibilities of the beds beneath the surface in the Rock Springs dome may be classified into three groups—the wells drilled by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose of obtaining suitable water for use in its locomotives; those drilled in the first attempt by oil prospectors to find commercial oil in Baxter Basin in 1900-1903; and those drilled in the second attempt by prospectors to find oil in Baxter Basin, 1915 to date.

### WELLS DRILLED BY OIL PROSPECTORS, 1900-1903

Oil men who had been directed to the favorable structure of the Rock Springs dome by King's reports of the Fortieth Parallel Survey and Powell's report on the eastern part of the Uinta Mountains, which also covered the southern part of the Rock Springs dome, first began testing this uplift about 1900. The Belgo-American Petroleum Company drilled several wells in Baxter Basin in the vicinity of Baxter station, and according to report a number of smaller companies began drilling at about the same time on Baxter Flat, south of the railroad station. Eight to ten wells were drilled in this part of the field, but none of them were located on or near the crest of the uplift, and they did not prove the presence or absence of a commercial oil pool.

<sup>x</sup>Information from U. S. G. S. Bulletin No. 702.

Most of the holes drilled were considerably less than 1,000 feet in depth; a few more than 1,000 feet deep, and one was reported to have reached a depth of 2,300 feet and to have encountered a bed of coal six feet thick near the bottom. Geologist Schultz learned from some of the citizens of Rock Springs that the deeper wells struck some gas and a small trace of oil but no water. The gas and oil were reported as being so small that the company did not feel justified in continuing drilling with the hope of finding a commercial supply of oil, and the work was therefore discontinued.

Another deep well was drilled on the west limb of the Rock Springs uplift in Section 17, Township 18 North, Range 104 West. This well was started in the lower part of the Blair formation and was drilled to a depth of 2,400 feet and struck a little oil at a depth of 625 feet; at depths of 30 and 90 feet flows of water were obtained. As this well, like those on the flat east and southeast of Baxter station, is outside of the possible petroleum-bearing area of the Rock Springs dome, the absence of commercial quantities of oil in the well has no positive value in determining the presence or absence of a commercial oil pool in the favorable area on this dome.

#### WELLS DRILLED BY OIL PROSPECTORS, 1915-1916

In 1915 renewed interest in the search for oil was shown in the Rock Springs field, and five wells were drilled with the hope of striking oil in commercial quantities. All five of these wells were drilled in the vicinity of Dry Lake. Of these five wells four were drilled deep enough to encounter the Frontier formation. Only one of the wells passed through the Frontier and Aspen beds into the older underlying rocks. It is realized that the information furnished by these holes is not sufficient to determine the exact structure of the dome in this part of the field and that additional information may materially change the position and direction of the structure is essentially correct, it is not surprising that the drillers failed to encounter oil at any of the wells. The place to drill for oil or gas is on the crown of the dome which lies somewhere along the crest southwest of Dry Lake. A sufficient showing of oil, gas and water has been made in these wells to indicate that in all probability both oil and gas are present in commercial quantities, and it is merely a matter of locating the reservoir in which they are stored.

#### RELATION OF OIL TO THE DOME

In many respects the Rock Springs dome is very similar to the Salt Creek anticline, on which is the most productive and valuable oil field thus far discovered in Wyoming. It is true that the Rock Springs dome is somewhat larger when the entire area of the uplift is taken into consideration, but the difference in size of the two domes is not great when the central parts of the two folds, or the portions lying below the Mesaverde outcrop, are considered. In the Rock Springs dome this central

area is approximately 40 miles long by 15 miles wide; in the Salt Creek anticline the central area is 20 miles by 6 miles wide. From this it will be seen that the central part of the Rock Springs dome is only about twice as long as that of the Salt Creek anticline. This difference between the two folds is still further reduced when the crests or highest parts of the two folds are taken into consideration. The Salt Creek anticline consists of two distinct domes—the northern or Salt Creek dome, which is 10 miles long and 6 miles wide, and the southern or Teapot dome, which is 8 miles long and 4 miles wide; and the two domes are separated by a shallow syncline. The highest part of the anticline lies along the Salt Creek dome. The crown of this dome, or that part which lies higher than the crest of the Teapot dome, is 7 miles long by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. The corresponding highest part of the Rock Springs dome lies in the vicinity of Aspen Mountain and is approximately 9 miles long and 30 miles wide. In other words, the area covered by the crown of the fold, in which the oil would accumulate, is approximately the same as that in the Salt Creek dome. The structure in the Rock Springs field is ideal for the accumulation of oil, as none of the known faults cut the supposed oil pool, and if other factors involved are as good as they are in the Salt Creek field a more productive oil pool should be discovered in this fold than has been developed in the Salt Creek field.

In the Rock Springs field there is essentially one primary oil pool, whereas in the Salt Creek field there are in fact three distinct pools in which oil has accumulated—The Shannon pool, the pool in the Salt Creek dome, and the pool in the Teapot dome. The Shannon pool appears to have been fairly well outlined. It contains approximately 160 acres and lies on the north end or "nose" of the pitching Salt Creek anticline, at a place where the fold narrows rather abruptly. The oil extends farther down the end of this fold than it does on the western flank.

The distribution of the oil in the Salt Creek dome, as in the Grass Creek and other domes in central Wyoming and the Big Horn Basin, is very regular. The same or similar conditions may be found to prevail in the Rock Springs dome, provided an oil pool is present there. In the Salt Creek field the line marking the contact of the oil pool with the water that occupies the sand on the flanks of the fold below the oil varies only about 150 feet in elevation in the entire circuit of the dome and lies at the very crest. The variation on three sides of the dome is not over 50 feet, and only at the north end does the pool extend farther down the slope of the fold than at other places. Somewhat similar conditions prevail on the east side of the Grass Creek dome. The distribution of the oil on the crown of the Teapot dome has not been determined by the drill.

(Article No. 17, Part IV. *The Rock Springs Uplift—A Potential Oil and Gas Structure.*)

## High Church Dignitary Visits Rock Springs

**Dr. Gregory Rozman, Archbishop of Ljubljana, Slovenia.**

THE Archbishop, Dr. Gregory Rozman, was born on March 9, 1883, in Smihel by Pliberk, Koroško. From 1896 to 1904 he attended the Marianum Boarding School in the capitol of Koroško, Celovec (Klagenfuit), where he completed his high school and college courses with honors. He entered the theological seminary in the same place, and, after the third year of his excellent studies, he was ordained priest in 1907. He finished his theology the next year and was appointed Assistant Pastor in Borovlje. It was here that someone said to him, "Some day you will yet become bishop."



*Dr. Gregory Rozman*

the Marianum. The students were so fond of him that they called him "The Great Angel."

In 1913, he was appointed Professor of Canon Law in the Seminary of Celovec. The next year he was made Professor of Moral Theology and Spiritual Director of theologians. Besides this work, he also found sufficient time to conduct missions and retreats throughout the Slovenian part of Koroško. In 1920 he was called to Ljubljana where he was given the position of temporary professor of Canon Law in the University. Within a year his position became permanent. In 1922 he was appointed President of the Diocesan Court in Ljubljana.

His character and ability were so extraordinary that the Most Rev. Dr. Jeglic, Bishop of Ljubljana, appointed him his consistorial adviser in 1927. Bishop Jeglic knew because of his old age that he would be unable to carry the burden of taking care of the diocese with a half-million Catholics, so he suggested to the Holy See that Dr. Rozman be appointed Auxiliary Bishop with the right of succession. On March 17, 1929, the Holy Father appointed Dr. Rozman Auxiliary to Bishop Dr. Jeglic. He was consecrated Bishop on July 14, 1929, by Dr. Jeglic, Bishop of Ljubljana, assisted by Dr. Karlin,

Bishop of Maribor and Dr. Hefter, Bishop of Celovec. Upon the resignation of Dr. Jeglic from the bishopric, he became Bishop of Ljubljana on August 1, 1930.

When the Concordat with Jugoslavia was signed this summer, the Diocese of Ljubljana was raised to an Archdiocese and with this fact, the Bishop of Ljubljana became an Archbishop. Dr. Rozman, by then Bishop of Ljubljana, is now an Archbishop.

The Community extended a warm welcome to Archbishop Dr. Rozman upon his arrival here on October 26th and on the evening of the 27th the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church was crowded by members of Slavic societies, church and fraternal orders to listen to his message. Rock Springs was highly honored by having in its midst a Church dignitary of his standing. He was in attendance at the National Eucharistic Congress held in September at Cleveland, Ohio, and made a short tour of the United States prior to reaching this point.

Mr. Frank Plemel and Mr. Matt Leskovec were appointed President and Secretary, respectively, of the Committee on reception, and to their diligent efforts is due the success of the affair.

## Thanksgiving Day

By proclamation of our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Thursday, November 28th, will be Thanksgiving Day, this usually observed in every state of the union, territory and possession. The first proclamation fixing Thanksgiving as a holiday was issued by President Lincoln in 1864.

## Thanksgiving Joys

Cart-loads of pumpkins as yellow as gold,  
Onions in silvery strings,  
Shining red apples and clusters of grapes,  
Nuts and a host of good things,  
Chickens and turkeys and fat little pigs,—  
These are what Thanksgiving brings.

Work is forgotten and play-time begins;  
From office and school-room and hall,  
Fathers and mothers and uncles and aunts,  
Nieces and nephews and all  
Speed away home, as they hear from afar  
The voice of Thanksgiving call.

Now is the time to forget all your cares,  
Cast every trouble away;  
Think of your blessings, remember your joys,  
Don't be afraid to be gay!  
None are too old and none are too young  
To frolic on Thanksgiving Day.

—Author Unknown.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Mine Office and Staff at Reliance, 1923



An old picture of the Mine Office and staff (taken in 1923) at Reliance, Wyoming. Left to right:

Ezra L. Emery, Material Clerk. (Died in Colorado in August, 1924.)

Miss Jane Noble, Pay Roll Clerk. (Now residing in Denver.)

F. A. Hunter, Mine Clerk. (Now Purchasing Agent of the Company.)

Alex. McDonald, Weigh Boss. (Now Managing Union Savings & Loan Assn., this city.)

#### Old Timer John Sloan

John Sloan, Miner in No. 4, this city, was born in Ireland April 3, 1885, was naturalized at San Francisco in 1907, receiving his final papers in Green River in 1915. His first employment was in August, 1909, as an Outside Laborer. Is a married man, one son and one daughter. This picture was taken in front of the Elks Building upon the occasion of the Eleventh Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, to which he belongs.

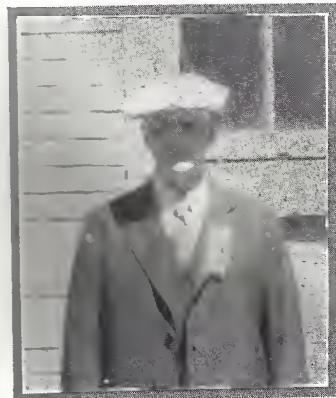


*John Sloan*

enth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, to which he belongs.

#### Old Timer Edward W. Wilson

The snap-shot of Edward Watson Wilson, Blaster at Rock Springs, was made in June last during the Old Timers' Reunion. "Ed" is a native of England and received his naturalization papers at Green River in 1911. Is a married man. His first employment with the Company was as a Miner in old No. 8 here, June, 1903. He holds a Shot Firer's certificate obtained in 1931, and also a Bureau of Mines certificate. He was on a ranch in Idaho during a portion of the year 1917.



*Edward Watson Wilson*

#### Fourth of July Parade, 1906



The accompanying photo shows the Fourth of July Miners' parade in 1906 at Cumberland, Wyoming, (now abandoned) the local band leading.

The persons in the foreground are Mr. Clawson, (pay roll clerk) wife, and two daughters; the lady walking some distance behind with white parasol is Miss Flora Miller.

The horse (Nancy) and phaeton hitched in front

of employee's (Mr. Bowlby) house belonged to the Company surgeon, Dr. Ernst Weymuller.

The late James Needham was Mine Superintendent in that district at time picture was taken.

## Old Timer James Mullen Passes Away

Mr. James Mullen, Rope Rider in Company mines at Superior, died at the Wyoming General Hospital this city on October 12, 1935. Funeral services were held at a local mortuary October 16, with interment at Rock Springs.

Mr. Mullen was born in Park City, Utah, March 11, 1894, and entered our employ at Superior in 1910. Was a member of the Old Timers Association. Surviving are his widow, three children, a brother and two sisters at Superior and a sister residing in California, to whom is extended the sympathy of the community in their loss.

He was an overseas veteran, having enlisted with the 161st Infantry. Twin Cities Post No. 74, American Legion, had charge of the exercises at the funeral.

William Mullen, a brother, also worked at Superior, and passed away on July 16th last.

## School Notes

BY REASON of his transfer to Winton, at which point he will be Mine Superintendent, to succeed Mr. Thomas Foster, transferred to other duties at Rock Springs, Frank Vivian Hicks, for seven years a member of the School Board at Superior, resigned as Trustee and Treasurer. Mr. George A. Brown was elected to succeed him, a special session of the Board convening on September 23rd. Mr. Brown is well qualified to assume these duties having been President of the School Board at Cumberland several years.

Frank's services, our informant states, have been of inestimable value to the school and the community, and himself and family will be missed in school, welfare and social circles.

The Board at Superior as it now stands consists of Rudolph Prevedel, President; William McIntosh, Treasurer; Andrew Hood, Clerk; George A. Brown and Mike Zanoni.

Nineteen thirty-five was the tenth anniversary of its high school and it graduated 34 pupils at its celebration.

University of Wyoming opened its Fall and Winter term with an attendance of over 1,466, this being a record enrollment, an increase of 209 over the previous year.

## ALLOCATION OF SCHOOL LAND INCOME FUNDS

The semi-annual allocation of \$305,174 of the state school land income fund to the counties named below was announced recently by the Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Natrona .....	\$32,443
Laramie .....	30,463
Albany .....	14,838
Sheridan .....	22,784
Big Horn.....	17,188
Campbell .....	8,744
Carbon .....	13,430
Goshen .....	19,885
Sweetwater .....	23,261

The entire student body, faculty, members of the School Board, parents and friends, assembled in the Hanna "Gym" on the evening of September 27th, to welcome the freshman class. Many stunts were performed, luncheon was served and the pleasant affair wound up with a dance.

The annual convention of the southwestern district of the Wyoming Educational Association was held at Kemmerer on October 4th and 5th.

Homecoming Day, Wyoming University, was held October 5, the big attraction being a football game between the Cowboys and Colorado Mines.

All of the customary festivities were carried along and a large turnout was on hand.

Miss Lola Wilson, teacher in the local High School, was elected President of the Southwestern Wyoming Educational Association at the closing session of that organization. Miss Wilson is prominent in welfare circles, also in the American Red Cross.

## Obituaries

### JOHN OJA

Mr. John Oja, born in Finland, November 14, 1896, and who has been employed in our mines at Superior the past thirteen years, died at the Wyoming General Hospital in this city on September 16, 1935. Funeral services were held at a local Chapel with interment here.

He entered the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company as a loader at Superior under late Mine Superintendent J. O. Holen on December 19, 1922.

Surviving are his widow, one daughter (Aili) of Superior and two brothers living in Canada, to whom the sympathy of the community is extended in their bereavement.

### JACK GREGORY

Jack Gregory died in the Lincoln County Memorial Hospital at Kemmerer on October 13, aged 65. Years ago he was employed in our mines here. He leaves to mourn his sad taking off a wife, one son and three daughters, besides four brothers, two of whom are in our service, Charles (Foreman at No. 8, Rock Springs) and Hugh (at Winton mines). The funeral was held at the Elks Building, Rock Springs, October 14, Rev. H. C. Swezy officiating, burial in Mountain View Cemetery.

## Clan MacLeod Seeks a Chief

Will a woman succeed to the chieftainship of the MacLeods? If so, it will be for the first time in the history of this famous Scottish clan, which reaches back for more than a thousand years. Clan members are scattered all over the world.

At Dunvegan Castle, the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland, set in a remote part of the remote Isle of Skye, there died recently the twenty-seventh chief, Sir Reginald MacLeod, who was in his eighty-eighth year. He left no son but one daughter, Mrs. Flora MacLeod of MacLeod. Until six months ago she was Mrs. Hubert Waller, a widow. She changed her name by right of entail.

But although Mrs. MacLeod of MacLeod has inherited Dunvegan Castle and its lands it is doubtful that she will be chosen chieftain. For not only is it an unwritten law that the chieftain must be a man but there are two male MacLeods in the line of succession, and it is virtually certain that one or another of them will be elected by the parliament of the MacLeods, the Clan MacLeod Society of Edinburgh. Not since the sixteenth century has the Clan MacLeod had to make a similar decision. It decided then against the daughter and only child of the seventh chief.

Both of the two male MacLeods in the line of succession are, as it chances, Australians. One of them, Hugh Vernon MacLeod, is the son of a big sheep farmer. The other is John MacLeod, a descendant of the MacLeods of Talisker who went to Australia.

If Mrs. Flora MacLeod is, after all, recognized as chieftain, it will be interesting to see whether she will do what every other chief of the clan has had to do—namely, drink a deep toast from the great drinking horn of Rory Mhor, a famous MacLeod of the past. The custom is to drain it to the last drop, and it is said that it holds nearly a bottle of whisky.

## Armistice Day November 11th

A gala three-day celebration has been announced by The American Legion on November 9-10-11 at Rock Springs.

Dances have been arranged for the evening of all three dates and the Ladies Auxiliary will, in addition, put on a program.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, and The American, Canadian and Italian Legion members will participate in a huge parade through the city.

## John Crawford Dies

John Crawford, for ten years State Inspector of Coal Mines in Utah, died at Salt Lake City on October 11, aged 77. Mr. Crawford was a native of Scotland and came to this country in 1881.

## Automobile Fatalities in Wyoming

It is very gratifying to note from data compiled by the Aetna Casualty & Surety Company that fatalities from automobiles in Wyoming had shown a decrease of twenty per cent in the first eight months of 1935, some 60 being reported for the period mentioned, in comparison with 75 the year previously. It was stated that this decrease was largely due to a concerted move against reckless driving sponsored by State officials.

Secretary of State Hunt outlined briefly the campaign put on to cut the toll, such as news flashes at picture theaters; Safety articles; a reprint of the article "And Sudden Death" from "Readers Digest" handed out to every purchaser of license plates, etc.

## English in Ethiopia

When it's tea time in Addis Ababa, the Ras Makonen tea room takes proud cognizance of the fact, but does slight violence to the traditional menu—both in content and style. Here is their menu:

### TEA ROOM

### RAS MAKONEN

Five O Clock  
Ham in Eggs  
Pig in Eggs  
Steak in Eggs  
Steak in Onions  
Cream and Vanilla  
Cakes

## Boy Scout Activities

### National Jamboree Planned For 1937

The Boy Scouts of America will hold a national "jamboree" in the summer of 1937, "if practicable," according to vote of the National Executive Board at a late meeting. This to take the place of the 1935 national outing scheduled for Washington, D. C., which was called off due to prevalence of infantile paralysis in that vicinity.

The Wyoming Boy Scouts who participated in the re-ride of the Pony Express in August last will be recipients of silver medals, as per bulletin notice put out by Danl. W. Greenburg, chairman of the event. These will be distributed, undoubtedly, at Scout Council gatherings. Some 45 medals were assigned to our State. This celebration was sponsored by the Oregon Trail Memorial Association and the National Boy Scout Foundation.

# » » Of Interest to Women « «

## Knowing the Teacher

"It's too bad," says Mrs. Wells, "that the children have such a bad teacher this year. Jimmie says that none of the children like her. She just scolds and scolds, and poor Jimmie has been kept in every afternoon this week."

Mrs. Bevan, whose little Bobby is in the same class as Jimmie, and who has the same teacher, is puzzled.

"It's strange, Mrs. Wells, but Bobby likes Miss Jones very much, and when I went to see her the other day, I thought she was a delightful person. And Jimmie couldn't have been kept in very late, because he has been playing in our vacant lot every afternoon!"

"Wait till I see Jimmie," says Mrs. Wells, determinedly. "But Mrs. Bevan, why did you go to see Miss Jones?"

"Well, you see," replied Mrs. Bevan, "I always like to get to know Bobby's teacher as soon as possible. I go over to the school and introduce myself, and tell her that I want to cooperate with her. I find that if I make a friend of the teacher, it helps me so much in dealing with Bobby."

Your child spends, and will spend for some years, the greater part of his waking hours under the influence of his teacher. It is only right that you should know her and let her know that the home is cooperating with the school in his education and training. If there is a parent-teacher association in your town or community, you should become a member. You will have a definite contribution to make and will find yourself to be a sharer rather than a criticizer of the construction of your child's educational program.

## More Mirrors

Reflect on the fact that there is not a room in your house where at least one mirror can't be used and you will no longer be hunting an excuse for buying one of the many beautiful ones now being shown. You can take your choice from the ultra-modern room fairly lined with mirrors to a demure little thing framed in carved maple, just right for the simple and everlastingly popular early American bedroom.

For the bedroom and bath there are full length mirrors in simple or elaborate frames. These are the delight of every woman, and no home is complete without at least one. On that awkward wall space in the living room, where no picture seems to fit, a mirror in the correct period frame might be hung.

Whoever heard of a hall without a mirror? The new designs, panels, squares, and circles, give a definitely decorative touch to what is considered a necessity. Above a table, flanked by two chairs, the mirror is the center of hall furnishings. It deserves to be the best. The new heavy wood framed ones, as well as the decorated frameless ones, are perfectly appropriate for this room.

## Choice Recipes

### CHICKEN AND HAM RISSOLES

**C**HOP very fine cooked chicken and cooked ham, two-thirds chicken and one-third ham. Season to taste and moisten with leftover gravy or cream. Roll out pastry dough and cut in large rounds. Lay a teaspoonful of the mixture on each round, fold over and moisten the edges with a little water so they can be pinched together firmly. Fry in deep hot fat until nicely browned all over.

### EGGPLANT AU GRATIN

Try this before eggplants leave our midst for a while. It makes a delicious change in vegetables. Pare the eggplant and cut into cubes. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Cook one finely chopped onion in butter until a golden brown. Stir into eggplant with one tablespoon finely chopped parsley, salt and pepper. Turn into a buttered casserole, cover with grated cheese and bake until nicely browned.

### BAKED CORN

Two cups green corn cut from the cob, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon butter, salt, pepper, paprika. Add the beaten egg and milk to the corn, then sugar and seasonings. Melt the butter and add and pour all into a buttered baking dish. Bake for a half hour in a moderate oven.

### SPINACH BALLS

Use equal bulk of finely chopped spinach that has been well seasoned and very fine breadcrumbs. Add enough white of egg to moisten well, then stand aside to stiffen. Shape into small balls and poach in clear beef bouillon for five minutes and serve three or four to each portion of soup. A delightful addition.

### RHUBARB AND PINEAPPLE PIE

Two cups of fresh rhubarb,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of sugar and 1 cup flaked pineapple. Line a pie tin with pastry and sprinkle a little flour over the bottom. Fill scantily with rhubarb cut into two-inch lengths.

Then add sugar. On top place the pineapple. Sprinkle with flour and cover with a top crust. Bake in a quick oven.

#### SWEETBREAD SQUARES

You will find these a delightful basis for the luncheon platter. Parboil sweetbreads and cut into squares about an inch long. Cool, dip in egg and breadcrumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with tartar sauce.

### "Now, What Do You Suppose That Means?"

**A**T THIS season of the year with the preparation of big dinners in the offing for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day, it is well to know the secrets buried in your recipe books or on the menus of your favorite place for eating. They are unveiled below and it will be well for you to clip this article out and paste it in your cook book where it may be in future consulted as needed.

Of course, such phrases as a la mode, au gratin, glace, and so on, have become familiar through frequent use, but there are a hundred others encountered just often enough to be embarrassing. Some of the more commonly used ones follow:

**A la:** In the manner of; with.

**Aspic:** A clear savory jelly much used as a garnish.

**Au—Aux:** With.

**Au naturel:** Simple, plain.

**Au gratin:** With browned crumbs and usually cheese.

**Bisque:** Cream soup conventionally made or finished with fish or shellfish.

**Blanch:** To parboil or scald meats, vegetables, nuts, etc., to whiten, tender, or loosen skin, or draw out undesirable flavors. Most foods after blanching should be dipped in cold water.

**Brochettes:** Pieces of meat cooked on a skewer.

**Brouille's:** Scrambled.

**Cafe au lait:** Coffee with milk.

**Cafe noir:** Black coffee.

**Canape:** Savory beginnings to meal served on toast or wafers.

**Champignons:** Mushrooms.

**Chausseur (hunter)** With or of game.

**Chiffonade:** With or of shredded vegetables.

**Compote:** A stew of fruits or small birds, the former retaining their natural shape.

**Consomme:** A clear soup.

**Coupe:** Cup.

**Crepe:** Pancake.

**Crecy:** With carrots.

**Creole:** With tomatoes, onions, and peppers.

**Croutons:** Bread of various small shapes, fried or toasted a golden brown.

**Demi:** (half) Demi tasse: Small cup of coffee.

**En Coquille:** Served in shells.

**Entremet:** In America this usually signifies the sweet course.

**Farci:** Stuffed.

**Fondu:** Melted.

**Frappe:** Partly frozen.

**Frit:** Fried.

**Glace:** Frozen or iced. Also coated with a heavy rich syrup as in Glace Sweet Potatoes or Fruits Glace.

**Hollandaise:** An important sauce composed of butter, egg yolks, lemon, salt and pepper. It is usually served with boiled fish, cauliflower, asparagus, etc.

**Hors d'oeuvres:** Tiny savory morsels served as appetizers at the beginning of the meal.

**Huitres:** Oysters.

**Jardiniere:** With mixed vegetables.

**Julienne:** Vegetables shredded into match-like strips. **Julienne soup**—clear soup with finely shredded vegetables.

**Maitre d'Hotel:** Applied to a sauce of creamed butter, parsley, onion, and lemon juice.

**Marinate:** To enrich and flavor with blended oil and acid—lemon juice or vinegar.

**Meringue:** Stiffly beaten egg whites, usually with sugar added. Used in various ways.

**Minestra:** A thick Italian soup.

**Oeufs:** Eggs.

**Pate:** A small puff paste shell or case for savory or sweet filling.

**Poisson:** Fish.

**Potage:** Soup.

**Printanier:** With spring vegetables.

**Puree:** A thick soup pressed through a sieve.

**Ragout:** A highly seasoned and flavored stew.

**Saute:** Cooked in a shallow pan in a little fat.

**Soubise:** A puree of white onions.

**Souffle:** Literally, puffed up. A dish made light with egg whites stiffly beaten.

**Truffles:** A species of fungus, delicate in flavor and odor. Found chiefly in France and used in flavoring and garnishing.

### Household Hints

To remove tea stains from linen, dip first in cold water and then in hot. Remove coffee stains in the opposite manner.

To peel tomatoes quickly and easily, heat them slightly over a surface element. Rubbing with a knife will also accomplish the same purpose.

A pinch of soda in green vegetables while they are boiling acts like magic. It makes string beans more tender, helps to retain the color of fresh green peas, and makes cabbage cook in a fraction of the usual time.

A piece of carpet sewn on the tread of the machine will make an amount of machine stitching less tiresome.

The bamboo pole that came inside the new rug

may have a notch cut in one end and join the clothes-prop brigade.

Mirrors should not be placed so they have direct sunshine on them. It will cause the surface to spot and become cloudy.

#### ADDED INTEREST

Alphabet noodles are always an incentive to the kiddies to eat their soup. They seem to enjoy seeing how many different letters they can pick out and the nourishing broth is down before they know it.

#### PLAN IT AT HOME

Decide what you want for your meals before you start out to market. Even if you do not keep absolutely to your decisions, your meal will be much better balanced than if you go marketing without any thought at all on the subject.

#### TOO SMELLY

Water from boiled cabbage and onions should not be emptied down the drain, as it causes the odor to permeate the house. Pour it on the ground, as it will act as a fertilizer for many things, such as fruit trees, rhubarb and hardy plants.

### In the Medicine Chest

Boric acid for a good eye wash.

Epsom salts for a strong purgative.

Bicarbonate of soda for indigestion.

Milk of magnesia for a mild laxative.

Bandages, cotton and adhesive tape in case of accidents.

Iodine and mercurochrome for external cuts and skin abrasions.

Aspirin for headache, toothache, and any sort of neuralgia complaint.

A strong disinfectant for usage in contagious diseases and to act as a bathroom deodorant.

### Mother

If she smiles when things go wrong  
Or lifts her voice in praise and song.

It's mother.

If she's patience all the day.  
Kind and good in every way.

It's mother.

If only one can sympathize,  
When all the rest just criticise,  
It's mother.

If her prayers ascend each day,  
That son or daughter may not stray,  
It's mother.

If I might choose from all the world.  
I'd choose just one—that sweet old girl,  
My mother.

### Women's Activities the World Over

Mrs. John Jackson, aged 103, of Lincoln, R. I., is a movie fan. She is in fair health, but regrets that failing eyesight has deprived her of her favorite recreation, the movies.

According to Ernst Dryden, Viennese-born designer for French and American dressmakers, "taste, not cash, is the deciding factor in good dressing, and an American woman needs only \$1,000 a year to win the title 'best dressed.'"

In Turkey, women are represented in virtually every industry, business and profession. The importance of women in the development of modern Turkey has been strongly in evidence ever since the war for Turkish independence.

Vera Fedoroffa, the wife of a Red army officer, claimed the woman's parachute jumping record after an asserted leap of 6,350 meters—20,853 feet—from an airplane near Leningrad, Russia, recently. She made the jump without oxygen apparatus.

More than 15,000,000 women in the United States are bridge players.

Mrs. E. M. Vaughan has been appointed master of the Allbrighton Hunt, the first woman to hold a mastership in England.

Enlisting for service in the Serbian army at the outbreak of the world war and fighting as a private during major battles, Mrs. Flora Sanders, an English woman, now is a captain in the Serbian reserves of the Jugoslavian army.

The First Hungarian Ladies' Shooting club has just been organized in Budapest, and one member, Miss Anfrea Murany, holds a record of bringing down 206 partridges in one day.

By felling a tree sixteen inches in diameter in one minute and fifty seconds, Ruth Hoerschgen and June De Graf have earned the title of champion "lady lumberjacks" at Cataldo, Idaho.

Mrs. Irma L. Adams is now serving as postmistress at Hammonton, N. J. The appointment is for four years.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands recently appeared in the vicinity of The Hague riding a bicycle. She is 55 years old.

Mary Borden is not an English writer, as many think, although she has lived in England for a number of years. She was born in Chicago, is a graduate of Vassar College, acquiring her English nationality through marriage to Brigadier General E. L. Spears.

# » » » Our Young Women « « «

## Latest Fads and Fancies in Styles

**E**VENING frocks will vary greatly. Many women will wear dresses that fit closely like sheaths and they will often be draped or Shirred. Rich materials will be used—changeable velvets, heavy brocades, satin and lame.

For midwinter evening dresses, chiffon will be fashionable. It will be in rich or bright colors and will be girdled with heavy jeweled belts. In simple dresses, an important detail will be the jeweled girdle. Metal frocks with full plaited skirts and wide, accompanied by jewel studded girdles, will be *de rigueur* amongst the younger set. A vivid wrap will be worn over such dresses to make them more colorful.

Upon the arrival of real cold weather, the cape of fur will step in to replace the cloth cape.

Low heeled slippers will be worn and they will be encrusted with vari-colored jewels.

The heaviest of jewels and the most precious in necklaces will adorn necks and white throats—they will be suspended from dainty ears, pinned onto bosoms, corsages, etc.

In fact, it is a jewel season in all lines.

Retail merchants advise that the street cocktail dress is generally preferred by buyers to the ankle length. College girls who go away on week-ends have shown a decided preference for the shorter length, it being recognized as appropriate for many other occasions and has decided advantage of not dropping below the coat. The general opinion is that the short cocktail frock will carry straight through the holiday season with increased interest in the ankle length as the formal season advances.

A jewelry fashion which involves the use of ribbon is featured in New York City. This is the jewel necklace or "ruff" composed of strands of pearls or colored beads which are fastened to velvet ribbons, these tying in a bow at the back of the neck. They are presented in choker types or in longer lengths, the ribbons permitting adjustability in addition to being decorative.

Furs the colors of the rainbow are more important than ever in the new Paris fashion shows. There is fur in blue, red, and green to trim coats and jackets in these colors. Astrakhan, mole, fox, and seal are dyed in these shades.

New lines for fur coats this winter are shown. Seal coats with big bishop sleeves, small collars,

and belted waistlines are featured by one manufacturer.

Another shows cocktail suits with slim skirts that have ruffled lace hems and waist length, double-breasted jackets. They are daytime length. Many of these suits will be worn for informal evenings in Paris this winter.

There are no halfway measures about the collars of winter coats. They are either small and unimportant and intended to be worn with a separate fur piece, or they are made of fur so high you can only see the tops of the ears. Fox fur—red, silver, and blue fox preferred—make many of the collars on the new coats.

A monk's robe coat, with enormous sleeves and a draped nutria hood, is tied on with cords at the waistline and neck.

## Girl Scout Notes National Convention Held at San Francisco in October

At San Francisco, beginning October 3rd, the National Girl Scouts' Council assembled in the 21st annual convention with over one thousand leaders and delegates in attendance. The election was unique in that all potential candidates for the presidency withdrew their names when the word was passed around that Mrs. Herbert Clark Hoover would accept the post. She was inducted into office the following day. It was known to many that she had been President of the organization for a period extending from 1921 to 1924, as well as being automatically its honorary head executive while her husband occupied the President's chair at Washington.

Regrets were received by telegraph from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of her inability to be at the meeting, Mrs. (Eleanor) Roosevelt at this writing being Honorary President by virtue of her husband's position in the Capitol city.

Regional meetings, the reading of annual reports, etc., took up a great deal of the time.

Attending the convention from this district were Mrs. Hubert Webster and Mrs. Frank Romish.

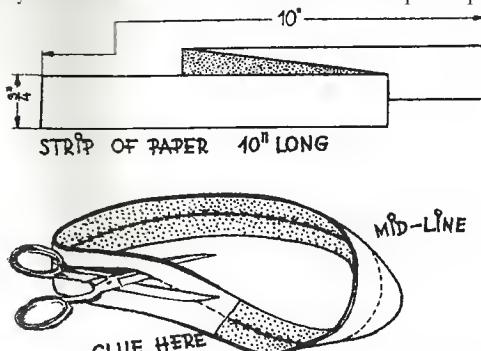
## "Young Wyoming" Troop Visited By "Red Wing" Troop

The "Young Wyoming" girl scout troop was happily surprised during its meeting at the Community Hall recently when the Red Wing Troop from Washington School came in a body, bringing with them good things to eat. After the troop meeting, games were played and refreshments served.

# » » » Our Little Folks « « «

## Magic

PROVIDE a strip of paper 10 inches long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide. Mark the longitudinal center line on one side with a broken line, and on the other side of strip with a combination of broken line and crosses. Paste ends together, not in the usual way but as indicated in the diagram. Be sure paper is distorted in this way. Later, upon taking scissors and cutting the pasted distorted endless strip through the center line as indicated, you will find that although you have apparently cut the strip in two you till have but one endless strip of paper.



And now, some more magic. Take scissors again in hand, and cut along the imagined middle line of the new endless strip of paper, after which you will find that you have two rings of paper, one suspended from the other.

Try this yourself and you will see that this is so.

## A Kitten's Way

My kitten curls in sleep all day  
Excepting when at meals or play  
And, sometimes, looking at her there,  
I almost wonder—Why should she  
Spend her time so lazily,  
While I must always seem to be  
Hurried, flurried, pressed with care?

But now, just now, upon the air  
Musicians flung their treasures fair—  
Song of dreams come true.

O curled-up kitten, sleeping there!  
How could you neither know nor care  
That fluted melody wafted 'round—  
A glorious symphony of sound?  
How could I envy you!

—HELEN HIXON.

Education for the children of all the people, extending from the primary grades through the university, constitutes America's noblest contribution to civilization.—*Calvin Coolidge*.

## A KNOWING TWIN

They have precocious children over in New York state. An Ohio uncle recently visited at a "New Deal" household in the vicinity of Hyde Park. They have a "pair" of twins in the home that look so much alike that visitors are utterly at a loss to tell which is which. One day he inquired of one of them:

"Say, I am amazed at your mutual resemblance. How does your mother, for instance, tell you apart?"

"Well, it is this way," said Tommy. "Mom finds out by spankin' us. Clarence hollers louder than I do."

## NATURE NOTE

Two small boys were walking in the woods, seeking for adventure and what they might find. One picked up a chestnut burr.

"Tommy," he called excitedly, "come here quick. I've found a porcupine egg!"

## DID HE?

One predicts a future for the school boy who wrote the following terse narrative about Elijah:

"There was a man named Elijah. He had some bears and he lived in a cave. Some boys tormented him. He said: 'If you keep on throwing stones at me, I'll turn the bears on you and they'll eat you up.' And they did and he did and the bears did."

A little boy about ten years old, wanted to go to the picture show and get some ice cream. Hav-

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ing an eye for business, he met his Daddy as he came in that evening.

"Daddy," he said, "come out into the garage, I want to talk to you."

So the two went to the garage, and Dad said: "Well, what is it my boy?"

He said: "Say, dad, will you give me fifty cents if I tell you what the ice man said to mother this morning?"

Dad was over-anxious, and reached in and gave him a dollar for the news. "Well, what did he say, my boy?"

"Want any ice today, lady?"

Boy (to manager)—"I observe, sir, that you have a vacancy for a respectable, well spoken boy."

Manager—"Oh, yes; but it was filled yesterday."

Respectable, Well Spoken Boy—"Then why don't you take the bloomin' card out of the blinkin' window?"

#### HE KNEW

A Union Pacific shopman at Salina had been drawn on a federal grand jury and didn't want to serve. When his name was called he asked Judge Pollock to excuse him. "We are very busy at the shops," said he, "and I ought to be there."

"So you are one of those men who think the Union Pacific couldn't get along without you," remarked the judge.

"No, your honor," said the shopman. "I know it could get along without me, but I don't want it to find it out."

"Excused," said the judge.

—*Topeka Capital*.

## News About All of Us

### Rock Springs

Mr. A. M. Willson has again resumed his duties at the shop after having been confined to his home with illness for several months.

Mrs. George N. Darling entertained the members of the Woman's auxiliary of the Episcopal Church at her home in the barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McTee and George Harrison have returned from a few days outing in Jackson.

Members of the North Side Guild were entertained by Mrs. Mary Edwards and her sister, Mrs. John Lawson, at

the home of the former on Pilot Butte Avenue.

Miss Gaile Golob visited with friends in Boulder.

Miss Bernice Barrass of Seattle, Washington, visited here with her sister, Mrs. Gavin Young.

Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels of Winton visited at the Raino Matson home.

Mrs. and Mrs. Mike Popp visited with relatives in Quealy.

Mr. Robert Armstrong underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. C. E. Moffitt and daughter, Irene, have returned from a two months' outing in the Jackson Hole country.

Mr. Elias Maki is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with injuries received in an automobile accident which occurred near Farson when Mr. Maki was returning from a hunting trip.

Mrs. William Matthew has returned from a four months' visit with relatives in Andover, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bergquist have gone to Pasadena, California, where they expect to spend the winter.

Mrs. Henry Scala is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Primo Gatti has returned from a three weeks' visit to Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts visited at the William Moon home in Winton.

Mr. H. C. Williams has returned from a big game hunting trip to Jackson.

Mr. Matt Yovich has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received treatment for his eyes.

### Reliance

Thomas Lynn Stewart has been out of school on account of illness.

Mrs. R. Ebeling is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Merlyn Robertson, of Kansas, arrived last week to be with her husband, who is working here. They are staying at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mrs. Matt Tolar and daughter of Rock Springs, visited at the S. M. Peppinger home here.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mason has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Johnny Bastalich is now at home from the Wyoming General Hospital, where she underwent an appendectomy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Easton recently enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Easton's mother, Mrs. William Booth and daughter, Mary, of American Falls, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Fletcher, of Rock Springs, visited recently at the Bud Korogi and E. Morrow homes here.

Mrs. John Holmes is on the sick list.

Mrs. Joe Fearn recently entertained at a Bridge Foursome. Mrs. S. Peppinger won the prize. A delicious refreshment was served at the close of the games.

Mrs. George Flew is a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital where she underwent an operation. She is reported at this writing as doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers had as their dinner guests October 13th Mr. and Mrs. John Traeger, of Rock Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bradley and Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mattonen entertained friends Saturday evening, October 12.

Mrs. Yoneda has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgensen and family visited recently at the H. E. Buckles home.

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Miss Helen Thomas, who has been attending a business college in Salt Lake City, is at the home of her parents here, where she is convalescing from a sick spell.

Mr. Charles Korogi sprained his ankle while at work.

### Superior

Mrs. Edward Felix and family of Ogden, Utah, visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Edwards.

Miss Dorothy Narath of Casper, Wyoming, and Mr. Tom Byrd, Mathematics and Science teacher in Superior Junior High School, were married in Casper Saturday, August 3. Their many friends extend best wishes.

The Jolly Time Club spent a very enjoyable evening at the Club House, September 7. Several invited guests were present.

Mr. Leno Genetti left Monday, September 16 for Omaha, Nebraska, where he is a student at Creighton medical college.

Mr. Alfred Leslie, Jr., has just been brought home from Wyoming General Hospital where he underwent a major operation. His many friends are glad to have him home again.

Mr. George Cottrell, and his son, Bill, and daughter, Dorothy, were called to Albia, Iowa, recently because of the serious illness of Mr. Cottrell's father.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Dierden left for Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, September 16, where Mr. Dierden will endeavor to recover his health.

Mrs. J. W. Wallace of Rock Springs visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Harris, Thursday, September 19.

Mrs. Katherine Kehoe of Logan, Utah, visited during the month at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. James Caine are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital on Wednesday, September 25, 1935.

Mrs. O. S. Jefferson arrived home from Washington on Wednesday, October 2, and will spend the winter here.

Dr. A. Davis of Denver was a business visitor in Superior during the month.

Mrs. H. A. Wylam returned home Tuesday, October 1, from the state of Washington, where she spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dozah of Sheridan were recent visitors in Superior.

### Winton

The Winton Community Council sponsored a farewell party in honor of the Thomas Foster family, a very large crowd attending and cards and dancing enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were presented with a beautiful set of Community Plate silver to remember their Winton friends by.

AS WE PAUSE TO COUNT OUR MANY  
BLESSINGS ON THIS THANKSGIVING  
DAY, WE PASS OVER THE MATERIAL  
ONES, TO A HIGHER PLANE WHERE  
THE REAL FRIENDSHIP OF FRIENDS  
IS PARAMOUNT, AND OUR HEARTS GO  
OUT IN GRATITUDE TO EACH OF  
YOU FOR THE HEARTY AND SINCERE  
CO-OPERATION THAT HAS MADE OUR  
SUCCESS POSSIBLE, AND WE ARE  
MOST GRATEFUL FOR HAVING SUCH  
WONDERFUL FRIENDS AS YOU.

"THANKSGIVING REVERIES" FROM

ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK

Rock Springs, Wyoming

Dr. Krueger was accidentally shot in the leg with a .22 rifle, fortunately the wound not serious and outside of a limp he is getting along O. K.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Daniels are the proud parents of a baby daughter born September 27, 1935.

Mr. Pete Uram and family have moved to Rock Springs, where Pete has gone into business. A farewell party was given by the Altar Society in honor of Mrs. Uram on October 14, 1935. Cards were played and Mrs. Uram was presented with a beautiful gift.

Miss Leona Mason, stewardess for the United Air Lines, was one of the twelve in the airplane crash which occurred near Cheyenne, Wyoming, in which all were killed. She was a niece of Mr. W. H. Groutage of Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem Bird have moved to Rock Springs, to which point he has been transferred.

Mr. Paul Demshar (Jocko) and Mr. John Famish were hurt in an automobile accident which occurred on the Winton road. Famish was not injured seriously, but Demshar suffered a broken leg.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Community House in honor of Mrs. Gala Morgan (nee Gala Flaker). Cards were played and a nice lunch served. Mrs. Morgan received some beautiful and useful gifts.

Mr. George Brown and Mr. Lawes of Superior were Winton visitors during the month.

The Community extends congratulations to Mr. Alert Edlund and Miss Janet Herd, who were married. They will reside in Winton.

The Pete Rogers family have moved to Hudson, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Botero and daughter visited in Diamondville, Wyoming, with Mr. Botero's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Kauzlarich are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born September 21, 1935.

## Hanna

Mrs. Hugh Renny returned from Massachusetts, where she spent several months visiting her mother and other relatives.

Mrs. F. P. McCall spent six weeks in Omaha visiting with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Klaseen, of Iona, Minnesota, spent two weeks here visiting with Mrs. Mathilda Klaseen and family.

The Methodist Church observed Rally Week in all departments the first week in October. Beginning with open house at the parsonage on Tuesday evening, Ladies' Aid Tea in the Community Hall on Wednesday, Sunday School program in the church on Thursday evening, and a covered dish supper in the Community Hall on Friday evening. Sunday was Rally Day and annual roll call of members was observed at morning church service.

Mrs. Straley, of Sublette, Wyoming, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler.

Mr. Doyle Weese, Lyons, Colorado, visited here for a few days with his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Kivi.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flint and Mr. Flint's mother, Mrs. Thomas Silk, of California, visited here for a few days with relatives and friends. Mr. Flint and his mother were Hanna residents twenty-three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Smith were hosts at dinner on Wednesday, October 9. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Klaseen of Iona, Minnesota, and Miss Anna Klaseen.

Mrs. Eliza While left for Alcova, where she will be employed for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Penman, Jr., are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the Hanna Hospital on September 25. She will be named Veda Jeanette.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cook are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl at the Hanna Hospital on September 23. She will be named Carol Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Marian are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy born at the Hanna Hospital on October 10th.

Mrs. Dave Jones, who has been a patient at the Hanna Hospital for several weeks, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Charles Russell is a patient at the Hanna Hospital, having undergone an appendicitis operation. She is getting along nicely.

The "Sew So" Club entertained at a shower on Mrs. Mark Jackson on Friday evening, October 11. Bridge was played, and Mrs. Edward McAttee won first prize, Mrs. John Hudson the booby, and Mrs. Jackson the cut prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Klaseen, Miss Edna Klaseen and Albin Klaseen motored to Hotchkiss, Colorado, on Friday, October 4, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles Klaseen, returning Sunday evening, October 6.



## The Office Broom

Miss Eunice M. Gilbert, formerly Editor of this magazine, was a Rock Springs visitor recently. She is now a field representative of the American Red Cross with headquarters at St. Louis and conferred with local officers of that organization in connection with the usual Fall drive.

Cupid, God of Love, son of Venus, according to Roman Mythology, has been exceedingly busy in this vicinity of late as will be noted from the numerous weddings detailed hereunder. Our best wishes are extended to the many couples for long and happily wedded lives.

Flora Gladys Carter, daughter of Mine Clerk Carter, of Rock Springs, became the wife of Leonard Forshaw; the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents on September 27. The groom is employed by the Company here. Mrs. Forshaw graduated from the local high school in 1934. The honeymoon was spent in Salt Lake City.

Mildred Gregory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregory, Foreman Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, and Harry Orme, Auto Mechanic in Company shops this city, were

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wedded Saturday morning, September 28. Immediately following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at a local cafe, the couple leaving for Salt Lake City to spend the honeymoon. The bride graduated from Rock Springs High School in the class of '27. Harry is a son of Jed Orme and he is employed as Assistant Auto Mechanic here.

Jack Oakley, Company employee at Winton Mine, and Miss Elsie Nelson, until lately a clerk in our Rock Springs mercantile store, were joined in holy wedlock recently. Their residence will be Rock Springs.

Miss Kate Medill, daughter of Mine Superintendent Medill, Reliance, and Jackson R. Forbes of this city were recently united in matrimony. The bride was the recipient of many showers, parties, receptions, etc. The groom is a son of Mr. A. J. Forbes, in Company service at Winton.

Emmett Menghini and Hazel Mattonen, Reliance, were married Wednesday morning, October 2. The groom has for many years been connected with the Accounting force in Headquarters building, while his wife is a daughter of Mrs. Matt Mattonen of Reliance, and was a former clerk in the company store at that point.

Miss Anna Retford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Retford of this city, was married to Howard Thomas, employee in our Winton mines, and their address hereafter will be Rock Springs.

Ernest Adams and Francis Cooley were married at Ogden, Utah, on September 27. Miss Cooley was a resident of Green River. The groom is a son of Jack Adams, one of our Old Timers. He graduated from the local high school in 1927 and has been occupied for several years past as a clerk in the Accounting Department and at times

on the tipple at Winton. Ernie is much in demand as a pitcher on one of our baseball teams and "throws a mean curve".

The editor, somewhat overwhelmed by the plethora of weddings herein recorded, dug up from among some old papers in his desk, the following verse:

#### LOVE'S ROSARY

Kind Heaven, make blessed all the years untold

By Fate accorded to this wedded pair;

And bid Life string them on a thread of gold—

A hallowed rosary for love to wear.

And, one day, when Age counts Life's smiles and tears,

When Time hath well-nigh done his best, and worst.

May Love tell o'er the golden married years

And find the last bead perfect as the first.

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